

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1911—VOL. III, NO. 152

PRICE TWO CENTS

## GOVERNOR FOSS SIGNS THE BILL TO ANNEX HYDE PARK TO BOSTON

Act Now Goes Before the Voters of Two Places at Next State Election for Ratification or Rejection.

### TAKES EFFECT IN 1912

House Receives Favorable Report on Measure to Remove Beach Reservations From Metropolitan District

Governor Foss today signed the bill annexing the town of Hyde Park to the city of Boston.

The act is not to take full effect unless accepted by a majority of the registered voters of Boston and Hyde Park present and voting thereon at the next state election.

If accepted by the people of the two municipalities the act will take effect after Tuesday next following the first Monday, 1912.

The bill contains a proviso that until constitutionally and legally changed the town is to continue to be, for the purpose of electing its representatives and senators to the Legislature, part of the county of Norfolk; for the purpose of electing a councillor, a part of the second councilor district; and for the purpose of representing a representative in Congress, a part of the twelfth congressional district.

All the public property of the town of Hyde Park, including all rights, claims, liens, trusts and immunities are invested by the act in the city of Boston, which city becomes liable for all the debts and liabilities of the town.

The annexation bill was presented in the Legislature by Representative Davis W. Murray of Hyde Park, at the solicitation of a number of prominent citizens of the town, including public officials of the town and large real estate holders.

At the hearing on the bill given by the committee on Metropolitan affairs there was little opposition to the proposition, while many appeared in support.

It was said at the hearing that the majority of the citizens of the town desired annexation, as they thought that such a step would mean increased real estate valuation, better fire protection service, more public improvements and admission to the Boston five-cent street car fare zone.

If annexed Hyde Park would add 15,507 to the population of Boston, according to the latest figures issued at the town clerk's office today.

### Assesses Cost on State

The committee on metropolitan affairs reported in the House today a bill providing that the cost of the Revere Beach and Nantasket Beach reservations shall hereafter be assessed upon the entire state, instead of upon the cities and towns in the metropolitan district, as at present.

The bill abolishing the sitting of the supreme court at Worcester was passed to be engrossed without division.

Without debate, the House rejected a bill recommended by the committee on cities, Mayor Fitzgerald's bill authorizing the sale at auction of certain liquor licenses in the city of Boston.

The Pleasant street widening bill was ordered to a third reading without debate.

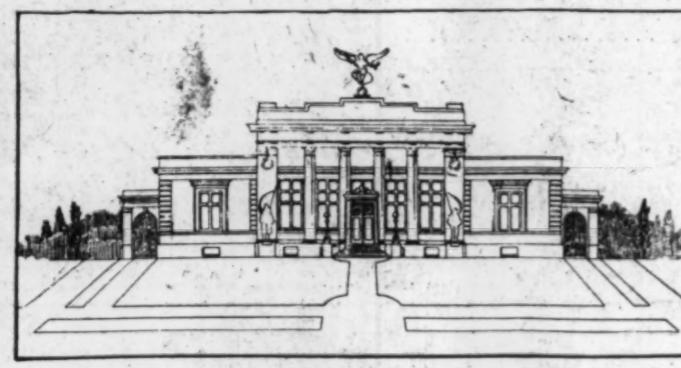
Mr. Morrill of Haverhill moved to substitute for the anti-monopoly bill reported by the committee on judiciary his own bill providing that if at any time the prices of necessities shall rise the attorney-general shall make a judicial investigation of the cause thereof, if requested by 100 citizens to do so.

Mr. Saunders of Clinton opposed substitution; he said three anti-monopoly bills were presented to the judiciary committee this year, and it has drafted one bill which covers all three and in his opinion fully covers them.

Mr. Morrill contended that the committee bill contains an immunity clause and that any person summoned before it

(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

## MELROSE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL DESIGN



(George F. Newton, architect.)

### READY TO START MELROSE APPEAL FOR A MEMORIAL

## FREE LIST TO PASS WITH RECIPROCITY SAYS MR. GARDNER

Details of a five-day campaign for \$38,000 to be started this evening in Melrose in aid of the proposed memorial building to be built by the city, were completed this afternoon by the committee of the Melrose Soldiers and Sailors Association.

The canvas will be started with a meeting this evening in Y. M. C. A. hall and close on the evening of Memorial day, when it is expected by the committee the entire sum will be in hand to complete the fund of \$80,000 needed to construct the building.

The city has appropriated \$45,000 for the building, former Alderman John F. Slayton has contributed \$17,500 and the rest will be raised by the association.

WASHINGTON—Both the reciprocity and free list bills will be passed by the Senate, said Representative Gardner of Massachusetts today, because reciprocity has a majority in the Senate and will be finally brought to a vote, and the insurgents, for the sake of doing something for their farmer constituents, will vote for the free list bill.

This is not the general opinion, however, which is that, irrespective of what happens to reciprocity, the free list bill will be allowed to stay in the finance committee room until Congress meets in regular session next December.

The House decided to admit Arizona and New Mexico to statehood, but approval of the constitution of both states is withheld until the people have voted on certain proposed amendments to them.

No roll call was demanded on the final vote on Tuesday afternoon. On a preceding motion to recommit the resolution, made by Mr. Mann, Republican leader, 31 Republicans voted with the Democrats, defeating the motion, 214 to 57.

The resolution requires Arizona to

## PIER DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH BOSTON TO BE URGED IN HOUSE

(Continued on Page Two, column Five.)

Finance—Ernesto Madero.

Interior—Emilio Vasquez Gomez.

Instruction—Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez.

Fomento—Manuel Calero.

War—Gen. Eugenio Rivas.

Communications—Manuel Bonilla.

Foreign relations (sub-secretary)—Bar tolomeo Carbajal y Rossa.

Rafael Hernandez Madero probably will be agreed upon as the minister of justice. He was suggested by Madero.

Ernesto Madero is president of the bank of Nuevo Leon in Monterrey. He is an uncle of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and probably the wealthiest of the Madero family.

President Diaz intends, it is said, to lay his resignation before the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon in person.

Vice-President Corral's resignation is reported to have been received and it also will be transmitted to the chamber. Just prior to the resignation of the President, it is expected all the members of the cabinet except Minister de la Barra will resign.

Just when General Diaz will leave Mexico is not generally known, but it is certain not many days will elapse between his resignation and his departure. With him will go his entire family.

It had been thought that the journey to France would be made in an ordinary steamer, but the French legation, acting on the request of the French colony, asked its government to place a cruiser at the general's disposition. There is now one at Jamaica.

Almost coincident with the resignation

(Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

FRANCONIA BRINGS 1781 PASSENGERS

On her second trip to Boston the new Cunard liner Franconia, Capt. A. Smith, reached port late this afternoon and went to her berth at the Boston & Albany docks in East Boston. She brought 105 saloon, 391 second cabin and 1285 steerage passengers, from Liverpool and Queenstown.

Among the saloon passengers were Sir Samuel Faire, J. G. Kellogg, Mrs. F. M. DeMeli and M. S. Greenough.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

LOWELL, Mass.—The second section of the "Buffalo Bill" show train left the rails at Brookside early today. The train was made up mostly of cars containing the trained animals. Three men were injured.

The trouble, it is believed, was caused by an extending shoe on the special train striking a switch bar at a junction a short distance from Brookside.

The train was two miles to the nearest telegraph station, but Colonel Cody, who was in his office car of the long train, soon sent a message to Boston and Lowell for aid to the injured.

The show trains were coming from Fitchburg to this city. The second section, consisting of 28 passenger and animal cars, and carrying 400 people and a large number of animals, had reached the Brookside station and was crossing a switch leading to a siding. Colonel Cody's private car was attached to this section of the train.

Most of the cars were heavy animal cars, of steel construction. As the train passed over the siding a truck on one of the cars was ripped off. The next car to the one that lost its truck took the switch at right angles, one end going on the main line and the rear end going to the side track.

The car in the rear of this rolled over on its side. The fourth car was also smashed when it jumped the track.

The wrecked cars contained elephants, horses, burros and buffaloes, as well as a number of men who were in charge of the animals, and the injured men were riding in the car that held the buffaloes.

When the car was derailed the men were imprisoned within its steel sides.

When exits through the roof were made for the imprisoned employees, relief men began chopping through the sides of the large car. In the car were six elephants,

four horses and 14 burros. Two burros were killed.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

Why not help your friends and neighbors by introducing the Monitor to them?



It stands for clean journalism.

THERE ARE FEW THINGS

MORE HELPFUL

THAN A CLEAN DAILY

NEWSPAPER

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO  
**THE  
 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
 MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or  
 for an employee

The Monitor offers you an opportunity  
 to supply your need without the  
 expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

**THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU**

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT  
 WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE

CUT ON THIS LINE

CUT ON THIS LINE

**IT WILL BE RUN FREE  
 ONE WEEK  
 ON THE CLASSIFIED  
 AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank  
 and mail direct to *The Christian Science  
 Monitor*, Boston, Mass.

*The Christian Science Monitor* is  
 read in every city in America.

**NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES**

*Importance of Reading American Historical Books*  
 Told by John Hunter Sedgwick.

SOME time ago we expressed a hope that the reader would not only amuse himself with the notes that have appeared under the title of these papers, but would acquaint himself with the much more valuable books to which reference is continually made. There are two good reasons for doing this; the first, that he will make himself master of a multitude of facts that can be only outlined in these papers, and the second, that one book of authority on a subject invariably arouses one's curiosity in other books. That is the way that a man becomes well read; he is constantly being welcomed by the confraternity of enlightenment who are forever recommending one another to his attention. Their stores are all his, will he but take them. There is still another reason for looking into the books with history subjects that we cite; it is that a man can make his country's history his own and thereby attain to an independence of view that alone can save him from prejudice, and though the commonest thing in a democratic, prejudice is a very undemocratic quality.

We have also said in a former paper that American history is being written today with a care and accuracy that excel any that have been shown before on the subject. Perhaps there are not so much color and dramatic quality as there have been in writings of this sort that appeared at an earlier day, but what may be lacking in these respects is more than made up in the point of veracity and dispassionate estimate. To be sure, there can still be found Americans who become excited about George III., and some of them permit themselves to write, just as not so long ago down in Kent or Bedfordshire there were respectable old ladies and gentlemen that still thought of the citizens of the United States as colonials with an incendiary tendency toward independence and an heterodox manner of pronouncing the letter Z. But they that breathe the wide air of the world are united in admitting that the Dutch have taken Holland. In nothing more is this shown than in the way that men today write history, not merely the formal work that shall assume its place among reference books, but the paper read before an historical society, or contributed to a magazine. At the same time that this laborious chronicling is being done and a school of historians being bred that have veracity for motto, history is garbled daily in the press, in schoolbooks and in the speeches of politicians. No politician wishes history to be understood or correctly learned by the people. He is not interested in the subject. History is not so much mishandled in the press by express distortion as by allusion and illustration that a little examination would show impossible in the light of fact. When we have shown the foundation of an assertion to be rickety and unsound, then we have made it pretty sure that that assertion will not be made many more times.

It cannot be said that any rights are created; they have always existed, and if this be borne in view the defense of rights that are known will be made easier and the putting forward of what are alleged to be novel discoveries in the domain of right, will be made more difficult. What appears to be created is the new application of an old right to a set of circumstances or conditions that today may seem novel. The rule is always the same. It is at this point that history, the art of recorded experience at different periods in a rule that has always existed, becomes important. History is warning and prophecy at once. It may hurt the feelings of some gentleman that has invented a method of revolutionizing everything in 30 days, to show him that the scheme is lacking in seven or eight prime essentials and refer him to examples in history, but it is kinder to him and the rest of us. To do so spells no pessimism or admission of failure at all; it rather says, "Let us apply the rule and know before we apply it carelessly."

On the other hand, should oppression or the tyranny of inference seek to take away a right, in no better way can men defend themselves than by showing them that seek this end and justify it by the common good and other sur-

**AT THE THEATERS**

BOSTON.

B. F. KEITH'S—*Vanderbilt*.  
 CASTLE SQUARE—*"The Rivals"*.  
 COLONIAL—*"The Arcadians"*.  
 HOLLYWOOD—*"The Man of the Hour"*.  
 W. F. WESTCOTT—*"The Kiss Waltz"*.  
 TREMONT—*"A Country Girl"*.

The American fine arts exposition attracted about 1600 visitors during the five weeks it was open. The Art Association (Círculo Fomento de Bellas Artes), in which the leading native painters are the active spirits, gave generous support to the enterprise and recommended that the government should purchase the canvases which were acquired.

**IVERNIA IS BEACHED  
 AND THE PASSENGERS  
 ARE ALL TAKEN OFF**

(Continued from Page One.)

forward compartments, and she seems to have been badly damaged.

A great hole in the forepart of the vessel and her narrow freeboard above the water line showed that she had a narrow escape. The watertight compartments, however, worked well and confined the water to the forward hold. The captain brought the ship into the inner harbor where she anchored off the Eastern bank.

Captain Potter refused to make any statement and it is not known how he managed to get so far out of his course as to hit Daunt's rock, which is four and a quarter miles off the Irish mainland. At the time she hit the rock was covered by about 10 feet of water.

The cargo carried by the Cunarder was one of the largest shipped this season, amounting to more than 8000 tons. Most of it will be salvaged.

She carried 45 saloon, 306 second cabin and 450 steerage passengers. She was to have taken the Boston Chamber of Commerce party abroad next month.

The Ivernia carries a general cargo, the largest item in which is 12,812 bushels of corn, valued at about \$100,000 and shipped by Eddy Brothers, grain merchants of Boston. It is stored partly in the forward holds.

Among the 45 saloon passengers on board are the following from Boston: Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Carpenter, Arthur L. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Holland, Mrs. Ellen Holland, the Rev. Cornelius Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Legg, S. C. Murfitt, H. L. Norton, Rev. Austin O'Toole, E. D. P. Parry, Miss Parry, Mrs. John E. Touman, E. H. Parsons, William D. Rundlett, Claud M. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Jackson.

At the office of the Cunard line it was said that no official word of any mishap to the Ivernia had been received, only news of her safe arrival.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has arranged for another steamer for the trip abroad next month. The party will sail on the day already planned and no change is necessary in the itinerary.

The Ivernia was built in 1900 and always has made Boston a port of call.

The Ivernia is a twin-screw, four-masted steamer and is 582 feet long, 64.9 feet beam and 37.8 feet depth of hold.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted, the amendments having been defeated. The name of L. S. Thorne of Dallas, Tex., was proposed from the floor, however, by the opponents of Mr. Fletcher, with a view to uniting on his candidacy.

The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, while he approved of the motives of the advocates of the resolution, said he did not believe in judging a man's character by a single act.

Dr. W. S. B. Pierce said that Senator Fletcher, in spite of pressure, had acted according to the dictates of his conscience.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted, the amendments having been defeated. The name of L. S. Thorne of Dallas, Tex., was proposed from the floor, however, by the opponents of Mr. Fletcher, with a view to uniting on his candidacy.

INDICTMENTS AT SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Following the recent municipal campaign that resulted in the recall of Mayor Hiram C. Gill, and the removal and indictment of Charles W. Wappenstein, chief of police, the county grand jury has returned 13 indictments. Col. Alden Blethen, editor of the Seattle Times, Charles B. Blethen, managing editor, and Chauncey B. Rathbun, city editor, are indicted for libel.

COST OF MONETARY BOARD.

WASHINGTON.—The national monetary commission has cost the government \$207,130 up to date. The preparation of monographs cost \$86,861; salaries of the commission, \$43,750; traveling expenses, \$35,412; clerical salaries, \$29,791; library expenses, \$8,795, and miscellaneous expenses, \$2518. The commission's European trip cost \$19,250.

BELGIUM HAS CARNEGIE FUND.

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—M. Davignon, the Belgian foreign minister, announced in the Chamber of Deputies Tuesday that Andrew Carnegie had established a hero fund for Belgium, the annual income of which is \$11,500.

NEW MAINE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

PRESQUE ISLE, Me.—The town at a special meeting has voted to authorize the signing of an agreement with the state by which two of the village schools shall be used by the Aroostook State Normal school at Presque Isle.

CHARLES F. CHOATE.

SOUTHBORO, Mass.—Charles F. Choate, for nearly 20 years previous to 1907 president of the Old Colony railroad and a Boston attorney, passed away at his home here Tuesday.

MACKEREL SHIPPED TO BOSTON.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The schooner Victor of Gloucester landed 1500 mackerel Tues-

**INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS  
 AN ISSUE AT SESSION  
 OF THE UNITARIANS**

(Continued from Page One.)

Freedom of the individual to act according to the dictates of his judgment was the issue before the American Unitarian Association at today's session in Tremont temple.

The attitude of Senator Duncan H. Fletcher in the Lorimer case was freely discussed and the Rev. A. J. Coleman of Jacksonville, Fla., secretary of the southern conference, spoke vigorously in favor of Senator Fletcher's right to his own opinions at the meeting. Senator Fletcher is a candidate for reelection vice-president of the association.

The southern churches in the event of Mr. Fletcher's defeat for election may repudiate the Unitarian of the northern churches," he said.

In response to a hint from former Governor Long, who was on the platform, Mr. Coleman referred to the local services to the church given by Senator Fletcher and declared that the senator has been identified with every progressive movement in the state.

The speaker declared that this movement was an attempt to establish a new state of affairs in Unitarianism which was contrary to the individualism advocated by the denomination.

Senator Fletcher, who had withdrawn his name as a candidate for vice-president, had reconsidered his withdrawal, it was announced, through the efforts of Mr. McCall.

W. B. Todd, president of the Unitarian Club of All Souls church, Washington, and delegate from that church, which President Taft attends, informed the meeting that the church had voted not to accept Senator Fletcher's resignation as trustee, offered since opposition to him in the association had arisen. Mr. Todd said that the trustees expressed their complete confidence in Senator Fletcher.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes took the platform in a vigorous denunciation of Senator Fletcher. "We are face to face with a mighty crisis," he said. "We must choose today between God and mammon."

The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, while he approved of the motives of the advocates of the resolution, said he did not believe in judging a man's character by a single act.

Dr. W. S. B. Pierce said that Senator Fletcher, in spite of pressure, had acted according to the dictates of his conscience.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted, the amendments having been defeated. The name of L. S. Thorne of Dallas, Tex., was proposed from the floor, however, by the opponents of Mr. Fletcher, with a view to uniting on his candidacy.

INDICTMENTS AT SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Following the recent municipal campaign that resulted in the recall of Mayor Hiram C. Gill, and the removal and indictment of Charles W. Wappenstein, chief of police, the county grand jury has returned 13 indictments. Col. Alden Blethen, editor of the Seattle Times, Charles B. Blethen, managing editor, and Chauncey B. Rathbun, city editor, are indicted for libel.

COST OF MONETARY BOARD.

WASHINGTON.—The national monetary commission has cost the government \$207,130 up to date. The preparation of monographs cost \$86,861; salaries of the commission, \$43,750; traveling expenses, \$35,412; clerical salaries, \$29,791; library expenses, \$8,795, and miscellaneous expenses, \$2518. The commission's European trip cost \$19,250.

BELGIUM HAS CARNEGIE FUND.

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—M. Davignon, the Belgian foreign minister, announced in the Chamber of Deputies Tuesday that Andrew Carnegie had established a hero fund for Belgium, the annual income of which is \$11,500.

NEW MAINE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

PRESQUE ISLE, Me.—The town at a special meeting has voted to authorize the signing of an agreement with the state by which two of the village schools shall be used by the Aroostook State Normal school at Presque Isle.

CHARLES F. CHOATE.

SOUTHBORO, Mass.—Charles F. Choate, for nearly 20 years previous to 1907 president of the Old Colony railroad and a Boston attorney, passed away at his home here Tuesday.

MACKEREL SHIPPED TO BOSTON.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The schooner Victor of Gloucester landed 1500 mackerel Tues-

**FREE LIST TO PASS  
 WITH RECIPROCITY  
 SAYS MR. GARDNER**

(Continued from Page One.)

vote on an amendment removing the recall provision as it applies to judges and requiring New Mexico to vote on an amendment making its constitution more easily amendable in the future.

Neither state is required to adopt the amendments proposed by Congress. Whether they are approved or rejected by the proposed referendum, the constitutions of the new states will stand firmly approved when the respective votes have been taken.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts went on record strongly against the recall of judges. In commenting upon Mr. Fletcher's defeat for election may repudiate the Unitarian of the northern churches," he said.

The southern churches in the event of Mr. Fletcher's defeat for election may repudiate the Unitarian of the northern churches," he said.

In response to a hint from former Governor Long, who was on the platform, Mr. Coleman referred to the local services to the church given by Senator Fletcher and declared that the senator has been identified with every progressive movement in the state.

The speaker declared that this movement was an attempt to establish a new state of affairs in Unitarianism which was contrary to the individualism advocated by the denomination.

Senator Fletcher, who had withdrawn his name as a candidate for vice-president, had reconsidered his withdrawal, it was announced, through the efforts of Mr. McCall.

W. B. Todd, president of the Unitarian Club of All Souls church, Washington, and delegate from that church, which President Taft attends, informed the meeting that the church had voted not to accept Senator Fletcher's resignation as trustee, offered since opposition to him in the association had arisen. Mr. Todd said that the trustees expressed their complete confidence in Senator Fletcher.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes took the platform in a vigorous denunciation of Senator Fletcher. "We are face to face with a mighty crisis," he said. "We must choose today between God and mammon."

The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, while he approved of the motives of the advocates of the resolution, said he did not believe in judging a man's character by a single act.

Dr. W. S. B. Pierce said that Senator Fletcher, in spite of pressure, had acted according to the dictates of his conscience.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted, the amendments having been defeated. The name of L. S. Thorne of Dallas, Tex., was proposed from the floor, however, by the opponents of Mr. Fletcher, with a view to uniting on his candidacy.

INDICTMENTS AT SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Following the recent municipal campaign that resulted in the recall of Mayor Hiram C. Gill, and the removal and indictment of Charles W. Wappenstein, chief of police, the county grand jury has returned 13 indictments. Col. Alden Blethen, editor of the Seattle Times, Charles B. Blethen, managing editor, and Chauncey B. Rathbun, city editor, are indicted for libel.

COST OF MONETARY BOARD.

WASHINGTON.—The national monetary commission has cost the government \$207,130 up to date. The preparation of monographs cost \$86,861; salaries of the commission, \$43,750; traveling expenses, \$35,412; clerical salaries, \$29,791; library expenses, \$8,795, and miscellaneous expenses, \$2518. The commission's European trip cost \$19,250.

BELGIUM HAS CARNEGIE FUND.

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—M. Davignon, the Belgian foreign minister, announced in the Chamber of Deputies Tuesday that Andrew Carnegie had established a hero fund for Belgium, the annual income of which is \$11,500.

NEW MAINE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

PRESQUE ISLE, Me.—The town at a special meeting has voted to authorize the signing of an agreement with the state by which two of the village schools shall be used by the Aroostook State Normal school at Presque Isle.

CHARLES F. CHOATE.

SOUTHBORO, Mass.—Charles F. Choate, for nearly 20 years previous to 1907 president of the Old Colony railroad and a Boston attorney, passed away at his home here Tuesday.

MACKEREL SHIPPED TO BOST

## Leading Events in Athletic World

## Williams enjoys fine track season with new records

Captain Lester in Quarter-Mile and Newton in Two-Mile Are the Stars of the Team.

## FAST RELAY FOUR

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—With one of the most successful track seasons ever known at Williams College, culminating in the splendid victory in the New England intercollegiates, practically over, undergraduates here are already looking forward to next year with much satisfaction as there will be several of this year's star team again available under the leadership of I. D. Fish '12, the newly elected captain.

Training started this year with a good nucleus from which to form a fast team. The indoor relay team had the honor of defeating the Harvard second, Wesleyan and Colgate and broke two records. At the beginning of the outdoor season the men rapidly rounded into form, defeating Wesleyan and Amherst in their dual meets, with Newton and Simson the stars, the former breaking the two-mile record.

The team as a whole has been very well balanced, a fact that has had much to do with its success. It has always been well equipped with broad-jumpers in Bartlett and Merritt, the former winning firsts in the dual meets and third at Springfield. In the field events, Mass, Greenleaf and Swain have always placed.

On the track the team has been exceptionally strong. In the dashes Snow, Wyman and Capt. Lester have competed with uniform success. In the 440 Williams was fortunate in having Capt. Lester. Although not up to his usual form in the dual meets, he completely outclassed the field in the Springfield games, not only winning the event, but breaking the old record. Starrett, Cook, MacCleod and DeBrookart also placed in the quarter and half in the two-mile meets.

In the mile and two-mile Williams has had two exceptionally fast athletes in Newton and Simson, who have cleaned up these events in the big meets. Newton runs with a powerful stride and he has a wonderfully strong finish. The season has closed for the majority of the teams, but Capt. Lester, Newton, Simson, Bartlett and Snow will start in the big intercollegiates on Soldiers field Friday and Saturday.

In Coach Seeley, Williams has an exceptionally able track trainer. He is very careful of the work and studies the needs of each man to such an extent that they are always in fine condition. He takes special pride in "making" athletes and such men as Capt. Lester and Newton are the product of his training. Dr. Bartlett has been of great assistance in the work.

Only three of this year's team will be lost by graduation next year, but these three have won most of the points captured for the purple.

**HARVARD GOLFERS AT WOODLAND.** The individual golf championship of Harvard University will be played next week at the links of the Woodland Golf Club at West Newton.

**Outwear the Best Soles.** CONVERSE RUBBER HEELS. WEAR BETTER LAST LONGER. Made from REAL Rubber. Light, Tough and Springy. The Best Soles. CONVERSE RUBBER SOLE CO., BOSTON, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. BOSTON, MASS.

**PROTECT Your AUTO LICENSE** with a genuine calf-skin leather cover. Folds compact, takes up little space in your pocket. It keeps your car and driver's license safe and clean, and you always know where to find it. Price \$1.00. AUTO LICENSE PROTECTOR \$1.00 PREPAID. C. W. WEEKS CO., Dept. L., Springfield, Mass.

**HILDEBRANDT'S** New 64-page catalog is now ready. Contains a high class line of Bobs, Bobs, Lines, etc., in addition to the regular line of Spinners. Send for Catalogue "C." **GET NEXT** THE JOHN J. HILDEBRANDT CO., Drawer M., Logansport, Ind., U. S. A.

**PLAY BALL** TOMORROW AT 3:30 CHICAGO National League Grounds

**WELDING** BROKEN AUTO PARTS satisfactorily repaired by the wonderful Oxy-acetylene process of experience guarantees your satisfaction. PEERLESS WELDING CO.

## OAKLEY OF WILLIAMS, JOHNSTON, AMHERST, IN TENNIS FINALS

Former Defeats Parker of Technology and Latter Conger of Williams and Guild of Brown.

## SOME CLOSE PLAY

ITHACA, N. Y.—Although the result of Saturday's race with Yale and Princeton, on Lake Carnegie, did not increase the hopes of the Cornell undergraduates for a repetition of the victory of last year over Harvard, enthusiasm runs high. The outcome of Saturday's race was no surprise and as the varsity finished rowing easily without any great increase in stroke, there is still no way to gauge the speed of the new eight. However, it can be said that the eight has made better time in each of its recent sprints on Cayuga lake. One thing sure, the varsity eight is ready for one of the most exciting races ever held on the course. Among the men themselves there is that usual quietude that always prevails at the boat house before a big race.

This year's boat, although very light, is reckoned as a strong combination and will surely give a good account of itself. It is evident that the boat is not as powerful as last year's championship eight, but this year's men row in better form and may be just a trifle better balanced. As the time for the big race approaches the men seem to be improving and will soon be up to the expectations of Coach Courtney. During this current week he is having numerous speed trials with the junior varsity and freshman boats over the course to be used on Saturday.

Although there are three sophomores in the boat they should not be looked upon as very green men, as they are men who rowed in the crack freshman eight of last year and as will be recalled, often trailed the varsity by considerable under a length in their dashes at Poughkeepsie last year in preparation for the intercollegiate regatta. There are five juniors in the boat and two of them were in the varsity eight last year; the other three have had experience in the four, which also won last year. The only senior in the boat is H. J. Kimball '11, who is commodore of the Cornell navy, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. L. Day '11. Kimball is without doubt one of the best coxswains Cornell has ever had, and should next Saturday's race prove to be a close one, as it surely will, his work will be noticeable. If he calls on the men they will respond with vim.

E. F. Bowen '12, who stroked the varsity crew last year, has retained his seat and will start the Harvard race a good nine pounds heavier than he was in 1910. The crew now average 188 pounds, a very light crew and considerably under Harvard's average.

The freshman crew seems to be steadily improving after numerous shake-ups by Coach Courtney. This crew seems to be a powerful one and is heavier than the varsity, but they have shown a marked tendency to loaf along at times. Recently, however, they have shown a turn toward the ultimate development desired and should put up a good race against the Harvard young-elders.

Besides these major crew races the small will be rowed off in the intercollegiate regatta which last year proved an interesting race.

The crew has moved down to Glenwood, five miles north of this city for the balance of the week.

**PENN. ENTERS TWENTY-FIVE MEN**

PHILADELPHIA—M. C. Murphy, trainer of the University of Pennsylvania track team, has named the men who will represent the red and blue Saturday in the intercollegiates at Cambridge. Twenty-five athletes will be taken on the trip.

Pennsylvania athletes are all in the pink of condition. The entire squad has finished training and will rest the remainder of the week. It comprises:

Hough, Levering, Boyle, Bodley, Foster, Paul, Church, Wharton, Moore, Gutheiry, Minda, Smith, Davis, Proctor, Haydock, G. C. Burdock, Farrier, Lane, La Flame, Mercer, Meyburn, Murphy and Elster.

**EXAMINE AUTOS FOR BIG RACE**

INDIANAPOLIS—Examination of the cars entered in the 500-mile race to be held at the Indianapolis speedway on Memorial day is now being conducted under the supervision of F. E. Edwards, chairman of the technical committee of the American Automobile Association.

Certificates are not to be issued for the cars until after the elimination trials, which are to be held on Friday, and a final examination on the following day.

**HARVARD SENIORS BEAT YALE.** NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Harvard seniors defeated the Yale seniors at baseball Tuesday, 8 to 4. The game was a good pitchers' battle until the eighth inning when Yale's support went to pieces and Harvard scored three runs. Each pitcher struck out 12 men. A return game will be played at Cambridge on Friday of this week.

**BILL FAVORS U. S. SHIPS.**

WASHINGTON—Representative Sulzer of New York introduced a bill Tuesday for a reduction of five per cent ad valorem of all customs duties on goods imported in vessels of the United States.

## CORNELL PREPARED FOR HARD RACE WITH HARVARD'S VARSITY

Expects Crimson's Crack Crew of 1911 Will Prove Much Harder Rival Than That of 1910.

## RACE ON SATURDAY

ITHACA, N. Y.—Although the result of Saturday's race with Yale and Princeton, on Lake Carnegie, did not increase the hopes of the Cornell undergraduates for a repetition of the victory of last year over Harvard, enthusiasm runs high. The outcome of Saturday's race was no surprise and as the varsity finished rowing easily without any great increase in stroke, there is still no way to gauge the speed of the new eight. However, it can be said that the eight has made better time in each of its recent sprints on Cayuga lake. One thing sure, the varsity eight is ready for one of the most exciting races ever held on the course. Among the men themselves there is that usual quietude that always prevails at the boat house before a big race.

This year's boat, although very light, is reckoned as a strong combination and will surely give a good account of itself. It is evident that the boat is not as powerful as last year's championship eight, but this year's men row in better form and may be just a trifle better balanced. As the time for the big race approaches the men seem to be improving and will soon be up to the expectations of Coach Courtney. During this current week he is having numerous speed trials with the junior varsity and freshman boats over the course to be used on Saturday.

Although there are three sophomores in the boat they should not be looked upon as very green men, as they are men who rowed in the crack freshman

eight of last year and as will be recalled, often trailed the varsity by considerable under a length in their dashes at Poughkeepsie last year in preparation for the intercollegiate regatta. There are five juniors in the boat and two of them were in the varsity eight last year; the other three have had experience in the four, which also won last year. The only senior in the boat is H. J. Kimball '11, who is commodore of the Cornell navy, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of F. L. Day '11. Kimball is without doubt one of the best coxswains Cornell has ever had, and should next Saturday's race prove to be a close one, as it surely will, his work will be noticeable. If he calls on the men they will respond with vim.

E. F. Bowen '12, who stroked the varsity crew last year, has retained his seat and will start the Harvard race a good nine pounds heavier than he was in 1910. The crew now average 188 pounds, a very light crew and considerably under Harvard's average.

The freshman crew seems to be steadily improving after numerous shake-ups by Coach Courtney. This crew seems to be a powerful one and is heavier than the varsity, but they have shown a marked tendency to loaf along at times. Recently, however, they have shown a turn toward the ultimate development desired and should put up a good race against the Harvard young-elders.

Besides these major crew races the small will be rowed off in the intercollegiate regatta which last year proved an interesting race.

The crew has moved down to Glenwood, five miles north of this city for the balance of the week.

**THIRTY-FIVE CREWS IN HENLEY.**

INDIANAPOLIS—Examination of the cars entered in the 500-mile race to be held at the Indianapolis speedway on Memorial day is now being conducted under the supervision of F. E. Edwards, chairman of the technical committee of the American Automobile Association.

Certificates are not to be issued for the cars until after the elimination trials, which are to be held on Friday, and a final examination on the following day.

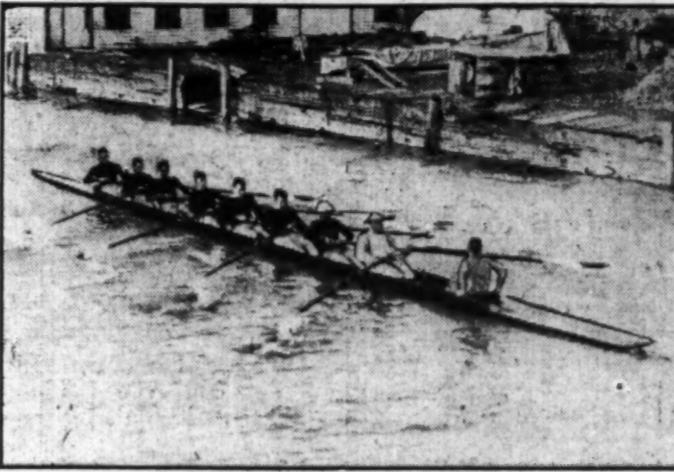
**QUEEN'S S. SHRUBB TONIGHT.**

EVERYTHING IS IN READINESS FOR THE GREAT 12-MILE RACE BETWEEN ALFRED SHRUBB, THE ENGLISH CHAMPION LONG DISTANCE RUNNER, AND WILLIAM QUEEN, THE AMERICAN CHAMPION, AT THE AMERICAN LEAGUE GROUNDS THIS EVENING.

**GLIDDEN TO GO ON TOUR.**

NEW YORK—Charles J. Glidden, director of the Glidden tour trophy, it was announced today, will occupy a seat in the pacemaker's car during the tour.

## COURTNEY'S LATEST EIGHT



CORNELL VARSITY CREW OF 1911.

Bow, Elliott; 2, Bates; 3, Lum; 4, Kruse; 5, Wakeley; 6, Distler; 7, Ferguson; stroke, Bowen; coxswain, Kimball.

## FIRST ROUNDS OF MATCH PLAY IN W. G. A. TOURNEY

Contesting Boston Women's Golf Championship at Oakley—Miss Osgood Leads Field in Qualification.

The championship of the Greater Boston Women's Golf Association for 1911 rests between Miss K. F. Duncan, Brae-Burn; Miss F. C. Osgood and Miss H. S. Curtis, Country Club; and Mrs. F. W. Batchelder, Oakley C. C., they having won their matches in the first round of play this morning on the links of the Oakley club at Watertown.

The two big matches of the round were those between Miss Curtis and Miss K. C. Harley, both former national champions, and Miss F. C. Osgood, the present eastern title-holder, and Miss L. A. Wells.

Miss Curtis had little difficulty in winning her match by score of 7 to 6. Her playing was very good and she made the first nine holes in 43.

Miss Underwood won from Miss Wells by 4 and 3. Both played good golf, but the champion was steadier at times and showed the most consistent work.

The closest match was between Mrs. F. W. Batchelder and Mrs. G. W. Roope, the former winning, 2 to 1. They were well matched and kept close together all the way around. The summary:

## CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.

First Round.

Mrs. F. W. Batchelder, Oakley, defeated Mrs. G. W. Roope, 2 and 1.

Miss A. Underwood, Belmont, 6 and 5.

Miss H. S. Curtis, Country Club, defeated Miss K. C. Harley, Fair River, 7 and 6.

Miss F. C. Osgood, Country Club, defeated Miss L. A. Wells, Country Club, 4 and 3.

In the qualification round Tuesday, Miss F. C. Osgood, the present champion led the field with a medal score of 45—69.

Playing against her were two former national champions, Miss K. C. Harley and Miss H. S. Curtis, both of whom turned in good cards. Miss Osgood's card was as follows:

Out ..... 5 6 7 5 6 4 5 4 5 45  
Home ..... 6 5 3 6 4 3 7 8 4 46 91

Conditions were not favorable to low scoring. The greens were heavy and slow. Only ten scores between 101 and 110 were returned and a card of 100 qualified the player for the group of eight who contest for the title. The summary:

Out ..... 5 6 7 5 6 4 3 7 8 4 45  
Home ..... 6 5 3 6 4 3 7 8 4 46 91

Conditions were not favorable to low scoring. The greens were heavy and slow. Only ten scores between 101 and 110 were returned and a card of 100 qualified the player for the group of eight who contest for the title. The summary:

Out ..... 5 6 7 5 6 4 3 7 8 4 45  
Home ..... 6 5 3 6 4 3 7 8 4 46 91

Conditions were not favorable to low scoring. The greens were heavy and slow. Only ten scores between 101 and 110 were returned and a card of 100 qualified the player for the group of eight who contest for the title. The summary:

Out ..... 5 6 7 5 6 4 3 7 8 4 45  
Home ..... 6 5 3 6 4 3 7 8 4 46 91

Conditions were not favorable to low scoring. The greens were heavy and slow. Only ten scores between 101 and 110 were returned and a card of 100 qualified the player for the group of eight who contest for the title. The summary:

Out ..... 5 6 7 5 6 4 3 7 8 4 45  
Home ..... 6 5 3 6 4 3 7 8 4 46 91

Conditions were not favorable to low scoring. The greens were heavy and slow. Only ten scores between 101 and 110 were returned and a card of 100 qualified the player for the group of eight who contest for the title. The summary:

Out ..... 5 6 7 5 6 4 3 7 8 4 45  
Home ..... 6 5 3 6 4 3 7 8 4 46 91

Conditions were not favorable to low scoring. The greens were heavy and slow. Only ten scores between 101 and 110 were returned and a card of 100 qualified the player for the group of eight who contest for the title. The summary:

Out ..... 5 6 7 5 6 4 3 7 8 4 45  
Home ..... 6 5 3 6 4 3 7 8 4 46 91

Conditions were not favorable to low scoring. The greens were heavy and slow. Only ten scores between 101 and 110 were returned and a card of 100 qualified the player for the group of eight who contest for the title. The summary:

Out ..... 5 6 7 5 6 4 3 7 8 4 45  
Home ..... 6 5 3 6 4 3 7 8 4 46 91

Conditions were not favorable to low scoring. The greens were heavy and slow. Only ten scores between 101 and 110 were returned and a card of 100 qualified the player for the group of eight who contest for the title. The summary:

Out ..... 5 6 7 5 6 4 3 7 8 4 45  
Home ..... 6 5 3 6 4 3 7 8 4 46 91

Conditions were not favorable to low scoring. The greens were heavy and slow. Only ten scores between 101 and 110 were returned and a card of 100 qualified the player for the group of eight who contest for the title. The summary:

Out ..... 5 6 7 5 6 4 3 7 8 4 45  
Home ..... 6 5 3 6 4 3 7 8 4 46 91

Conditions were not favorable to low scoring. The greens were heavy and slow. Only ten scores between 101 and 110 were returned and a card of 100 qualified the player for

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## BROOKLINE.

Class day at the Brookline High school will be observed on Friday, June 3. If conditions are unfavorable the exercises will be postponed until the following Monday.

Prof. W. J. Cunningham of the Harvard graduate business school addressed the last meeting of the Men's Club of the Beacon Universalist church.

Special memorial services will be held in practically all of the Brookline churches Sunday.

Donald Perin has won the competitive prize for writing the words and music for the senior class song.

## WAKEFIELD.

From the proceeds of a colonial party given by the pupils, the teachers of the Greenwood school have bought 10 pictures for the first, second and third grade rooms.

The Y. M. C. A. has elected these directors who will meet next Monday night to choose a president and other officers: Edward E. Lee, Arthur L. Evans, Augustus D. Dimick, Arthur H. Boardman, Henry W. Jackson, William E. Rogers, Charles L. Harlow, Frank B. Jordan, Edward N. Pike, E. Horace Perley, R. George Restall, William H. Cartland, Edwin R. Partridge.

## CHELSEA.

Beginning June 1 the public library will close at 8 o'clock every evening until Oct. 1, with the exception of Saturday evenings, when it will be open until 9 o'clock.

Under the new city regulations governing the licenses for newsboys, the board of control has voted to give licenses to Hugh L. Morgan, Charles Foote, Albert M. Kiernan, Jacob Milchen, Abram Weissman, Charles Chandler, William Fitzmeyer, David Namet, Harry Milchen, Morris Siegel, Morris Suckney, George Bloomberg, C. Richmond, William Ginsberg, Benjamin Zaiger.

## EVERETT.

Mayor Herbert P. Wasgatt has named a commission on playgrounds John F. Casey, Charles B. Ladd and Dr. Alton A. Jackson. A report will be made on a playground along the waterfront to have free public baths.

Everett camp, Spanish War Veterans, is to entertain members from other camps at its meeting tomorrow night. The same evening the Woman's Relief Corps will entertain James A. Perkins post, G. A. R., on the occasion of the relief corps' twenty-seventh anniversary.

## SOMERVILLE.

A large delegation representing the women's clubs of this city, left for New Bedford today to attend the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Companies M and K of the militia, will be in camp during the week of July 23 to 30, in Essex county.

Miss Nina J. Newhall of this city is receiving the congratulations on becoming valedictorian of the class of 1911, Massachusetts Normal school.

## REVERE.

The Ladies Aid Society of the First Congregational church will hold a business meeting Friday afternoon. At the same church Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Ward will lecture on "Abraham Lincoln."

At the Bradstreet avenue school Friday the principal, Miss Ronan, will have patriotic exercises for the upper grades in the morning and for the smaller children on Friday, as the school board has voted not to have any school on Monday.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Members of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the North Avenue Baptist church will present this evening, "Phantoms of the Past," in the chapel of the church.

The graduation exercises of the senior class of the Sargent school, Everett street, will be held June 1. The exhibition will occur Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Arena.

## WINTHROP.

There will be a social for members of the Winthrop Yacht Club and their families Saturday evening under the auspices of the directors.

Mrs. Caroline V. Pierce, the president, and Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard are the delegates from the Quest and Question Club, to the state federation meeting at New Bedford, which begins today.

## DEDHAM.

Parents day was observed this afternoon at the Oakdale grammar school. The pupils furnished an exhibition of their work of the year, displayed on walls and tables. The pupils of the domestic economy department served refreshments.

## STONEHAM.

Harmony Lodge, No. 68, I. O. O. F., of Medford will visit Columbian Lodge of this town Friday evening and work the third degree.

The Ladies' Circle netted \$160 for its fund by the May festival given by the children of the Unitarian church.

**Cold Storage For Furs**  
We provide the best possible facilities for their care during the hot weather.

Furs called for and delivered.

**Lamson & Hubbard**  
92 Bedford Street, Boston  
Telephone Oxford 620.

## LEXINGTON.

The Rev. George Edward Martin, D. D., will be publicly installed at the Hancock Congregational church Friday evening. During the afternoon a meeting of the council will be held in the chapel, while previous to the installation a supper will be served to the officers of the church and their wives.

George G. Mead post 119 G. A. R., has its plans for the observance of Memorial day nearly complete. In the morning the veterans will go to Bedford to assist the Grand Army men of that place.

## ARLINGTON.

These are the new officers of the Arlington Woman's Club: President, Mrs. Cyrus Dallin; first vice-president, Miss Helen W. Metcalf; second vice-president, Mrs. James A. Bailey; Jr.; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick B. Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. Otis R. Whittemore; auditor, Mrs. John A. Easton; executive committee, Mrs. Frank H. Viets; Mrs. Peter Schwamb and Miss Carolyn Brackett.

## MALDEN.

The park commission will expend \$850 in laying granolithic walks about the Bell Rock park monument and grounds.

A communication from the Civic Association and from various societies has been received by Mayor George H. Fall asking for a conference of the city government, delegates from the societies and the Elevated road regarding artistic decoration of the proposed Elevated terminal soon to be erected in Malden.

## NORWOOD.

The Norwood Lodge of Elks will hold a charity carnival at Berwick park June 17. Stearns Cushing of the Governor's council is chairman of the reception committee.

The Swedish societies will hold a union picnic June 24.

The Norfolk County G. A. R. and W. R. C. will hold their quarterly meeting in this town June 21.

## HOLBROOK.

The Castalia Club of the Methodist Episcopal church has elected: President, the Rev. D. F. Keyes; vice-president, William Griffith; secretary and treasurer, Clarence L. Pike.

The selectmen have issued a warrant for a town meeting Monday evening to act upon articles pertaining to the re-funding of water bonds.

## MEDFORD.

Elizabeth B. Lane has sold her estate at 103 High street, corner of Hillside avenue, adjoining the public library to Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence who buys for investment.

Aliden Blaisdell Ackerman of the local high school has been awarded one of the five scholarships of the Harvard Club of Boston.

## WESTWOOD.

The Westwood Unitarian Girls Club at the parish house Tuesday evening gave a comedy in three acts, "Anita's Trial," with the Misses Myrna Draper, Florence Bonney, Ida George, Blanche Draper, Dorothy Place, Rosamond Estabrook, Bertha Crawford, Elsie Hill, Mildred French, Gertrude Bonney and Charlotte Haigh in the cast.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The officers of the Arlington Heights Tennis Club are: President, Paul M. White; vice-president, A. B. Roafe; secretary, C. R. Boggs; treasurer, Franklin P. Hunt; executive committee, Miss Cora Colleyes, C. H. Roberts Jr., A. B. Howland, Paul M. White, A. B. Roafe, C. R. Boggs and Franklin P. Hunt.

## READING.

The Helping Hand Society of the Baptist church will give a dinner and entertainment in the vestry this evening.

The past master's and most excellent degrees will be worked this evening at the meeting of Reading Royal Arch chapter, A. F. and A. M.

## BROCKTON.

On Memorial day Dr. A. Elliot Paine will be chief marshal of the parade. Joseph Hersey, commander of the G. A. R. post, and Volney J. Thompson of the Sons of Veterans, will be his aids.

The Country Club will open its season June 2 with a band concert, fireworks and other features.

## WALTHAM.

Bernard W. Stanley of this city has been elected secretary of the Middlesex County Democratic committee.

## NEWTON.

Plans for the erection of a dormitory at the Mt. Ida school at a cost of \$12,000 have been prepared.

Grading work at the West Newton playground has been completed.

## EAST LEXINGTON.

There will be memorial exercises at the Follen grammar school next Monday afternoon. A number of boys from this school will march in the color guard Tuesday afternoon.

## MELROSE.

The special committee for the observance of the Fourth of July will raise \$500 by public subscription which will be added to the appropriation of \$500 made by the city government.

## HANOVER.

The lumber is being cut off the tract recently burned over by a forest fire. The damage is not as great as first supposed.

## WEYMOUTH.

Reynolds post 58, G. A. R., has detailed the following comrades to attend the patriotic exercises at the following schools Monday: Shaw school, George F. Maynard, William Harrington, C. P. Tower, Samuel Richards, A. H. Stoddard, Amos M. Anderson and Willard J. Dunbar; Pratt, John Blanchard, William W. Boudry, Everett Baldwin, John O'Neill, Andrew J. Shaw and Henry B. Vogel; Howe, Elbridge Nash, Charles G. Morell, Patrick Slattery, A. E. Shaw, Stephen Thayer, Robert A. Walsh and Michael Riley; Bates, J. Murray Whitcomb; Charles W. Hastings, Addison R. Belcher, Frank Derby, George S. Hunt and Edward B. Gardner; Pond street, James T. Pease, Joseph Burrell, Francis E. Hosmer, S. Waldo Turner and Francis A. Holbrook; Hollis, John F. Hollis, William Healey, Newton I. Hollis, Thomas Barnard and Francis B. Tirrell.

## WHITMAN.

Today 26 sacks of registered mail, containing shoes from the Regal Shoe Company, were sent to Bolivia, Peru.

Mrs. Mary F. Atwood, Mrs. Mattie A. Cook, Mrs. Myra E. Hatch, Mrs. Merle Howard and Mrs. Agnes A. Clift of the local Woman's Club are attending the State Federation of Woman's Clubs at New Bedford.

A delegation from Puritan Lodge, A. F. and A. M., will attend the dedication of the new Masonic home at Charlton tomorrow.

## QUINCY.

The East Norfolk Christian Endeavor Union will observe the twentieth anniversary of its organization in the Memorial Congregational church Monday evening, June 5.

## EASTON.

The Rev. A. M. Thompson of the United Presbyterian church has gone to Washington, Pa., where he will attend the general assembly of United Presbyterian churches of the United States.

## WEST BRIDGEWATER.

Parents' day is being observed by the first, second and third grades at the public schools today, with special programs under direction of Miss Bird, Miss Canagaly, Miss Lyons and Miss Bradford.

A branch of the Loyal Temperance Legion has been organized at the Baptist church with William Carver as president.

## BRIDGEWATER.

The special class at the normal school has decided to have a picnic on Thursday, June 8.

Arrangements are being made for a stereopticon lecture on Alaska at the Central Square church, giving different views of the manner of living and of the missionary activities.

## STOUGHTON.

The Board of Trade will spend an appropriation of \$400 for beautifying the town by setting out shade trees and other ways.

Considerable of the work authorized at recent town meetings in extending water mains has been done.

## ROCKLAND.

Miss Alice Hunt entertained the W. C. T. U. at her home on Summit street this afternoon.

Alfred W. Donovan, president of the Commercial Club will accompany the Boston Chamber of Commerce on its European trip.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Colfax Lodge, I. O. O. F., of this town has been presented with a traveling cabin by Webster Lodge of Whitman.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church met today.

## MIDDLEBORO.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church will be held this evening.

Nemasket commandery, U. O. G. C., held a degree meeting Tuesday evening and performed work on 15 candidates.

## ICE PLANT FOR HIGHLANDS, O.

CINCINNATI—The large increase in the cost of ice, as compared with last summer, caused citizens of the Highlands, Campbell county, to plan the erection of a plant and have ice manufactured at much cheaper rate than 50 cents per hundred pounds. A site for a building has been agreed upon and a committee appointed to get bids on a plant of from 15 to 25 tons capacity per day.

## PUBLIC WORKS IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG—Under way at the present time the city of Pittsburgh has more than \$1,000,000 of public improvements, the contracts for which have been awarded during the past month.

## LAUNCH "SEE AMERICA FIRST."

BALTIMORE—At a meeting here Tuesday night a movement was launched to hold a "See America First" convention in this city next January. It is proposed to have exhibits from various sections of the western hemisphere calculated to arouse interest on the part of travelers.

## READY TO LAUNCH SUBMARINE.

QUINCY, Mass.—The submarine boat Jack, built by the Electric Boat Company at the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, will be launched on Saturday at 10 a. m.

T. F. MURPHY CO. A CAPTAIN

At the East armory Tuesday night

Second Lieut. Thomas F. Murphy of A

company, ninth infantry, M. V. M., was

unanimously elected captain of the com-

pany.

INDIANS SEE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—The North Ameri-

can Indians, who attended "The World

in Boston" exposition came here Tuesday

to see Plymouth rock before their return

to the West.

HOUSE ADJOURNS TILL FRIDAY.

WASHINGTON—The House of Repre-

sentatives adjourned on Tuesday to meet

again Friday.

Annual Mark-Down Sale  
Spring Merchandise

In every department of the store is offered AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES  
all merchandise which is not to be carried over into the summer season.

## SUITS

## AFTERNOON DRESSES

## EVENING DRESSES

## SILK DRESSES

## CHALLIE DRESSES

## WASH DRESSES

## COATS

## SKIRTS

## EVENING WRAPS

## ROBES

## MILLINERY

## MOHONK CONFERENCE HEARS CARNEGIE PLAN FOR PEACE IN DETAIL

(Continued from Page One.)

their work in three parts—a division of international law will be conducted by Dr. James Brown Scott, assisted by a consultative board made up of some of the most noted international lawyers in the world.

The division of economics and history will be conducted by Prof. John Bates Clark of Columbia University, who will also be aided by a corps of international economists. The director for the division of intercourse and education has not yet been selected. This division, Dr. Butler said, will put into practical effect the result of the labors of the other divisions.

Reviewing the operation of the Hague tribunal, Dr. Butler said that its general work is doing much to prevent war. On the authority of the secretary of state, he said, he was prepared to announce that the proposed international court of arbitral justice will be established at The Hague within a very short time.

The question of disarmament, he said, will never be settled until all nations subscribe to the doctrine that private property at sea shall be free of capture and seizure in time of war. After saying that he believed the peace treaty would be ratified, Dr. Butler said:

"If, however, the treaty when drafted shall fall short in any degree of the public declarations of President Taft and of the just expectation which those declarations have aroused on both sides of the Atlantic, it will not satisfy either the judgment or the conscience of the American people."

Hundreds of peace advocates, including some of the foremost educators and publicists in the world, are here for the conference which continues three days.

It is not certain that the conference will get to the discussion of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty today. It is a leading topic and it is expected that the debate over it will be prolonged. John W. Foster, former secretary of state, will lead the discussion for the United States and Senator Raoul Dandurand of Canada for Great Britain. A report on the proposed celebration of the centenary of the treaty of Ghent will be presented by United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, chairman of a committee on that subject.

Albert K. Smiley, the founder and host of the conference, in welcoming the members, after commanding the Carnegie endowment and referring to the recent national peace congress and other important meetings, said:

"For a century the conflicting claims of Great Britain and this country with reference to the Newfoundland fisheries baffled diplomacy. Yet last September the question was settled amicably and without causing a ripple in the diplomatic world, by the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The very next month, our last great outstanding difficulty with Venezuela—the Orinoco steamship case—was settled by the same court. Four months later, the delicate Savarkar dispute between Great Britain and France was the subject of the court's award.

"Even now, it has under consideration a question of war claims which has been troubling Russia and Turkey for 33 years, and before the end of the present year, it will probably have passed upon a financial dispute between Italy and Peru. Surely this is not a bad year's work for an institution whose defects we admit and of whose life we were not so certain a few years ago. What a promise of success for a real international court of justice when it comes!"

"Some years ago treaties even of limited arbitration attracted much attention, but as their number increased we came to take them as a matter of course. Within the year at least nine treaties representing six American and six European nations have been added to the long list, making, according to some authoritative English statistics, 142 in all. We rightly feel proud of our 25 treaties, but I wonder how many of us know that our great, southern neighbor, Brazil, is now a party to 23 such treaties. We should recognize more fully the part the nations to the south of us are taking in this movement. We have much to learn from them, not the least of which is the lesson of the Central American court of justice."

"There, in Central America, is a real international court of justice for five nations, with compulsory jurisdiction over all their differences, the first institution in the world which has sat in judgement upon nations! The Central American peace conference, which in 1907 created the court, has during the year held its third annual meeting. This, with the fourth Pan-American conference held in Buenos Aires last summer, gives the American nations a worthy showing in the year's events."

"Our movement is no longer confined to individuals or societies. It has become governmental. President Taft and Secretary Knox are among its strongest supporters, and both have made noteworthy utterances in its favor. Those who a year ago thought the President assumed an untenable position in advocating unlimited arbitration have in recent months had ample proof of his sincerity. Not only is he earnestly engaged in negotiating with Great Britain a treaty of unlimited scope, but we have his clear inference that he hopes the treaty will serve as a model for other

treties, and, perhaps, for a world treaty. The adoption at this time of such a treaty with Great Britain would be the greatest event in the history of international arbitration."

"That the proposed Anglo-American treaty would meet opposition in the Senate is hardly possible. That body is too intelligent and high-minded to stand in the way of a reasonable proposal of such importance."

One of the most noted of the assembled delegates is Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, whose successful tour of the United States has become a topic of wide-spread interest.

These officers were elected:

President, Nicholas Murray Butler of New York; secretary, H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; treasurer, Alexander C. Wood, Camden, N. J.

Business committee—John H. Stiness, Providence, R. I., chairman; J. R. Aspe, Mexico City, Mexico; J. Allen Baker, M. P. London; Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Washington; Samuel B. Capen, Boston; Dr. Francis E. Clark, Boston; Brig.-Gen. E. H. Crowder, U. S. A.; A. O. Eberhart, St. Paul; Very Rev. W. Moore Ede, dean of Worcester, England; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris; W. L. Mackenzie King, Ottawa; Dr. George W. Kirchwey, New York; Dr. St. Clair McKelway, Brooklyn; Theodore Harburg, Baltimore; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; Edwin D. Mead, Boston; Joseph B. Moore, Lansing, Mich.; Sir William Mulock, Toronto; Charles P. Neill, Washington; Dr. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis; George W. Perkins, New York; H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, New York; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Madison, Wis.; James Brown Scott, Washington; Prediger F. W. Simoleit, Berlin; Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U. S. N.; Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, Washington; George H. Utter, Westerly, R. I.; Dr. Henry C. White, Athens, Ga.; Dr. Francisco J. Yanes, Washington.

Press committee—Albert E. Hoyt, the Argus, Albany, chairman; Herbert L. Bridgeman, the Standard Union, Brooklyn; Frank A. Carle, the Tribune, Minneapolis; Dr. Thomas O. Conant, the Examiner, New York; Dr. A. E. Dunning, the Congregationalist, Boston; W. A. Edwards, the Wall Street Journal, New York; William Dudley Foulke, the Item, Richmond, Ind.; Dr. J. N. Hallock, the Christian Work, New York; John Hicks, the Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern; Dr. A. C. Lambdin, the Public Ledger, Philadelphia; Arthur MacArthur, the Northern Budget, Troy, N. Y.; Frederick C. Morehouse, the Living Church, Milwaukee; Don C. Seitz, the World, New York; John A. Sleicher, Leslie's Weekly, New York; Edward J. Wheeler, Current Literature, New York.

Finance committee—Alexander C. Wood, Camden, N. J., chairman; W. R. Belknap, Louisville, Ky.; Alexander Berger, Milwaukee; Joseph G. Brown, Raleigh, N. C.; George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia; A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.; Frank D. Lalanne, Philadelphia; Marcus M. Marks, New York; J. Henry Moores, Lansing, Mich.; James Talcott, New York; Warner Van Norden, New York.

Baron Talks at Vassar

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Vassar College girls were addressed here Tuesday by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of Paris on international peace.

When the baron left Vassar for Lake Mohonk he made his departure amid the waving of hundreds of handkerchiefs and vigorous college yells.

"Not a few persons of a certain type are becoming greatly alarmed at the progress of the feminist movement," said the baron. "They see in it nothing but disorder; it is to them but one more shocking innovation; they speak of the same sort that their fathers spoke 40 years ago of social reforms, of modern music, of dirigible balloons. Let them scoff; the scoffers will soon change their attitude. To defend the cause of woman is to serve the cause of peace."

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Vassar College girls were addressed here Tuesday by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of Paris on international peace.

Mr. Daly, formerly mayor of the city of Cambridge and for a number of years associate justice of the district court there, is mentioned as a possible appointee to the superior court in the event that three new judgeships are created.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

# Promoters of Peace Gather at Seventeenth Conference

Statesmen, Industry Leaders and Toilers Discuss Internationalism.

## MOHONK GATES OPEN TO CAUSE

Coordination of Societies Aiming to Abolish War Is Chief Topic.

NEAR the placid waters of Lake Mohonk, Ulster county, N. Y., scholars, diplomats, business men, labor representatives, meet today for the seventeenth annual conference on international arbitration inaugurated by Albert K. Smiley in 1895. The hundreds of guests who have accepted Mr. Smiley's hospitality meet this time under conditions which promise great things for the peace movement throughout the world. The third national peace congress at Baltimore proved a decided step ahead as compared with the congress which met two years ago. The Lake Mohonk conference which has just begun may not prove epochal, but there is little doubt that the arbitration events that have happened since the conference of last year will give additional weight to the business transacted at the picturesque summer home of the founders of the conferences.

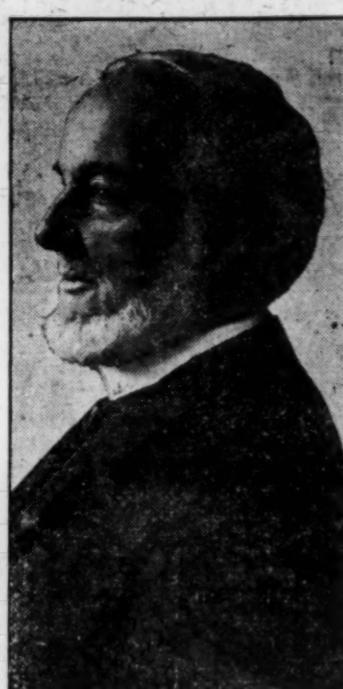
When Albert K. Smiley, 16 years ago, conceived the idea to bring together at Lake Mohonk leading men who had international peace at heart, he scarcely anticipated that the conference of 1895 and those that followed would stand as models for many of the present organizations of their kind throughout the United States. Still, less satisfactory results could hardly have come when it is considered that every locality and every profession and business have been drawn upon for the purpose of making the conferences representative in every way. As on the first day of the 1895 conference, when John B. Garrett of Philadelphia was in the chair, so at the opening session today, when President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University is the presiding officer, a notable company lists to the opening remarks.

### Public Feeling Expressed

A comparison of the programs of 1895 and 1911 shows clearly that the arbitration movement has now enlisted the services of many who once felt disinclined to take the cause seriously. For as education has advanced, as business has expanded at home and abroad, as American industrialism has risen to a height not dreamed of some years ago, financiers and workmen realize more and more that wars must be made to cease if prosperity is to continue. It is no longer a question of the few but of the many, whether the nations must hammer their swords into implements of another sort. Because the world is conscious that arbitration meetings now express public opinion, ambassadors, governors of states, educators and others readily accept opportunities to speak or to listen at conferences like those which have carried the name of Lake Mohonk far and wide.

The Anglo-American arbitration treaty proposed by President Taft and enthusiastically received in England, is to form a chief subject for discussion during the present conference. The negotiations between the two nations may not be concluded for some time; but if public sentiment has a voice in the proceedings, it should not be long before Secretary of State Knox and the British foreign office report that an agreement has been entered into whereby war between the two English-speaking countries has been made impossible.

The standing at home of the English and Canadian delegates to the Lake Mohonk conference will make the views they express on the subject of universal peace command attention. But the purpose of the seventeenth conference is to reach something more than statements of opinion; it will aim to bring about a better condition between the



ALBERT K. SMILEY, LL. D.  
Mr. Smiley entertains the delegates of the conference at Lake Mohonk house for three days.

various societies working for peace than has yet been accomplished. The coordination idea is to be discussed from all standpoints, and it is intimated that a national council may be established before long. There is little doubt that peace advocacy along constructive lines will appeal to the many business organizations, including leading chambers of commerce, represented at Lake Mohonk this week.

### Arbitration Favored

Many of the measures advocated during the first Lake Mohonk conference have been put into effect, and it is interesting to learn that the "declaration" of the first conference on international arbitration and adopted by the delegates asked that the United States and Great Britain enter into an unlimited arbitration agreement. In view of recent events it may be pertinent to repeat the Lake Mohonk declaration, which reads as follows:

"The feasibility of arbitration as a substitute for war is now demonstrated. In the last 79 years at least 80 important controversies between civilized nations have been successfully adjusted in this mode. Thirteen of these were controversies between the United States and Great Britain. Arbitration is now the American practice. To perpetuate peace, a formal act should make it henceforth the rule of national life.

"The present time is ripe for such a step. In 1887 an English delegation of 13 men, all prominent in public life, brought to this country a memorial signed by 233 members of the House of Commons, addressed to the President and Congress of the United States, and expressing the wish that all future differences between the countries be settled by arbitration. In response to this memorial our Congress in 1890 unanimously requested the President to open negotiations to this end with all countries with whom we have diplomatic relations. In the same month the republics of North, South and Central America, by their representatives in the international American conference, declared their adoption of arbitration as a principle of American international law in the settlement of controversies between these republics. And in October of the same year a treaty drafted by that conference was submitted by our state department to the governments of all the civilized nations, for their consideration and concurrence. In June, 1893, the British House of Commons unanimously expressed its approval of the movement.

"In taking the next great step, the United States should lead. Our country is free from foreign entanglements, and its peaceful policy, and the world knows we are not moved to it by fear. It is for those nations whose peaceful position is strongest and whose strength is

most conspicuous to take the initiative; and it is time for Great Britain and the United States to act. Expressing, as we believe, the judgment of the American people, we urge the government of the United States to negotiate a treaty of arbitration with Great Britain."

The declaration of the first Lake Mohonk conference must have been prophetic of what President Taft brought to the world's attention when he delivered his now historic address before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes at Washington last December.

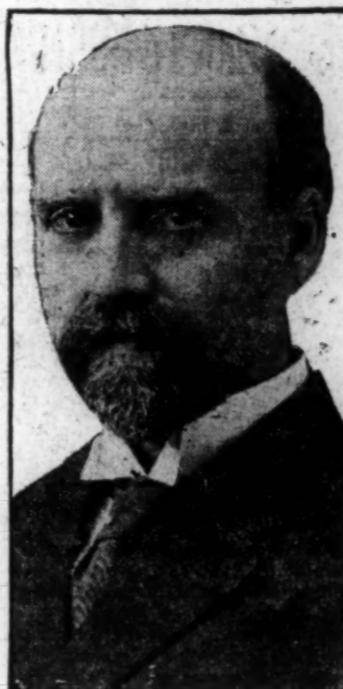
The consistent policy adopted by the Lake Mohonk peacemakers in 1895 has been adhered to ever since.

### Systematic Effort Desired

Perhaps no more ardent worker in the field of arbitration has aided the movement than Henry C. Phillips, since 1902 the secretary of the Lake Mohonk conferences. Mr. Phillips, in tracing the world-importance of peace gatherings and their inter-relationship here and abroad, brings out that an international court of a judicial character was the great ideal which the delegates to the first conferences set before them. Says Mr. Phillips: "The obvious advantage of the limited scope of the conference lay in its ability to bring together not only peace workers, but men of the army and navy, practical business men and others who had hitherto held themselves aloof from the peace movement. Indeed, no class is omitted, and in addition to the ever changing but limited number of those whom Mr. Smiley entertains at the annual meetings, the conference enjoys the cordial cooperation of official 'correspondents' of every class and race, of leading Chambers of Commerce and like bodies in practically every large city of the United States and Canada, and of hundreds of colleges and universities. By interesting these forces and bringing them to realize that work for peace can be practical, Mohonk performed its first great service.

"Mohonk has given the initial impulse to several important societies, among them the International Society of International Law. Since 1909 a committee of the Mohonk conference has been working on a plan for establishing a national council for arbitration and peace which shall bring all the arbitration and peace societies into harmonious cooperation and exercise an advisory guidance of their activities. It is not necessary to emphasize the importance of such a council as not only a means of overcoming duplication of effort, but also as acting as a medium of communication between the different societies and perhaps between them and the Carnegie endowment."

When Mr. Carnegie astonished the



(Copyrighted by G. V. Buck, Washington.)  
ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN.  
United States commissioner of education

world by his \$10,000,000 gift in behalf of peace at home and abroad, he gave the trustees of the Carnegie peace fund

a free hand as to the manner in which the money was to be used, providing the utilization of the large sums annually available would be in the direction of peace and arbitration, both industrially and internationally. That Mr. Carnegie was aware that organizations like the peace societies are in need of financial ammunition he had shown long before the establishment of the fund that bears his name. There are few peace societies in America that have not been at one time or another beneficiaries of his ready purse. The Lake Mohonk conferences, strictly speaking, are not working along the lines of the established peace societies. Mr. Smiley's hospitality has brought peace and arbitration workers together for more than 16 years. But the conferences have been more or less advisory to the general movement; and for this reason the delegates who meet today at the Lake Mohonk Mountain house may appropriately discuss the question of a national council for the administration of peace work in the United States.

### Motive Philanthropic

Albert K. Smiley, the founder of these arbitration conferences and also of conferences relating to the Indians and other dependent peoples, belongs to the Society of Friends, and is probably the most effective member of that body in this country in forwarding the cause of universal brotherhood. The Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and other dependent peoples sprang into existence 28 years ago at the instigation



JOHN W. FOSTER.  
Former secretary of state is one of the diplomatic representatives.

of the man who is today entertaining several hundred representative American and foreign delegates. Some of the speakers during the present week will be in attendance later, when the other organization meets for the twenty-ninth annual gathering. In many respects the arbitration conference is the logical outgrowth of a movement which began almost 30 years ago, and had for its purpose better relationships between all grades of society at home as well as away from home.

There is hardly a doubt that when the 1911 conference comes to an end and when the official stenographer will have entered upon the records the many speeches delivered at Lake Mohonk the present week, the reports of the seventeenth annual proceedings will be fully as interesting, if not more so, than those of the previous meetings. Recent events have supplied the present conference with subjects not available at preceding sessions. But no matter how important the present gathering will turn out to be, the significance of the addresses to the affairs of today can hardly be considered more essential than when in 1895 the years following the Lake Mohonk conferences dealt with arbitration and its opportunities. It is for this reason that the reports of the conferences have become historic documents. They constitute a historical retrospect of one phase of the universal peace movement which in years to come will be even more appreciated than it is today. The names identified with the 17 consecutive programs are names well known throughout the country and the world.

In 1895, men like the Rev. George Dana Boardman, Dr. Austin Abbott, Philip C. Garrett, Edward Everett Hale, Robert Treat Paine and William G. Hubbard, president of the Peace Association of Friends of America, answered the summons to the first conference, and their earnestness and eloquence had had a lasting effect. What is most in evidence during the present meeting in the preponderating number of delegates representing commercial institutions. The National Association of Manufacturers, the National Board of Trade, the National Association of Clothiers are represented, and so are the chambers of commerce in cities like Denver, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia and New York.

Labor's interest in the peace movement in the western world will be espoused by such leaders as the Hon.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian minister of labor, whose work in the settlement between officials and employees of the Grand Trunk railway earned him the gratitude of both sides to the issue. For the United States, Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, will have something to say regarding the position of the government in its relation to the workers. It is scarcely to be questioned that in view of the supreme court decision in the Standard Oil case, the conference will deal extemporaneously with the merits of the decision. In the final analysis, industrial peace and international peace are running mates.

Many of the delegates belong to the judiciary. Judge George Gray of Delaware is to be a speaker.

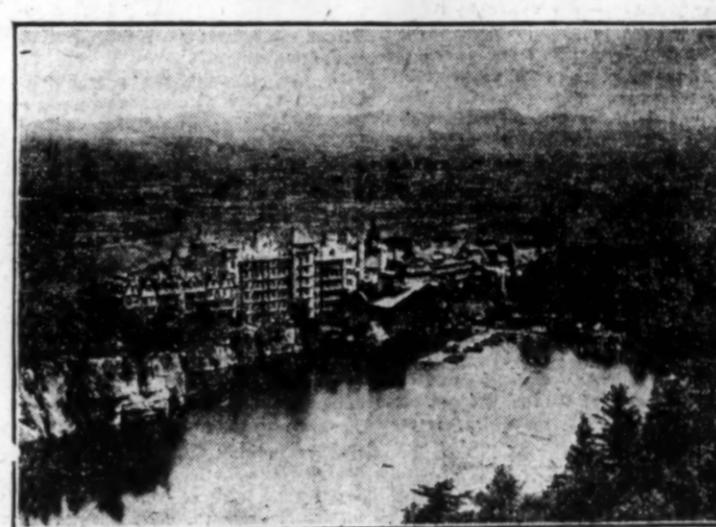
Dr. Andrew D. White, former minister to Russia; Charlemagne Tower, recently ambassador to Germany; Oscar S. Straus, whose ambassadorial work at Constantinople earned him high honors; Charles S. Francis, who was represented the government at the Austrian court, are some of the men experienced in diplomacy on the Lake Mohonk program.

### Representation Universal

The cosmopolitan make-up of the present conference is shown in the fact that among the foreign countries represented are Persia, Central and South America, Mexico, Germany, France and other European nations. It is significant that Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who takes for his subject "Patriotism and Peace," is about to conclude the 20,000 mile tour through the United States which this French statesman and peace champion undertook in order to spread the doctrine of conciliation in universities and other educational institutions. Baron d'Estournelles is yet to speak at Buffalo and in Canada. Early next month he departs for Europe. He will be able to tell the Lake Mohonk conference about the peace movement in this country, North and South, East and West, as it has come under his observation. It should be a running commentary on American arbitration work, seen through French eyes that are keenly critical of what makes or mars the outlook.

There is agreement among all English speaking people in the western world that a suitable celebration should mark the centenary anniversary of Anglo-American peace. Senator Theodore E. Burton, the president of the American Peace Society, is to submit a report to the conference on the best methods for such a celebration. The British-American entente was never more cordial than at the present time, and in outlining a plan which will draw still closer the people who speak one language the Lake Mohonk peace workers will assure the public of the broadness of the arbitration propaganda, and will make clear the importance of enlisting the service of mankind generally. Lake Mohonk today stands for nothing so much as one universal brotherhood. It sounds a clarion call that invites the world to make of prophecy a realization.

## HOTEL PARLOR PACIFICATORS' FORUM



Delegates, About 200 in Number, and Their Wives Enjoy Early Season in Magnificent Park in Ulster Co., N. Y.

## LITERATURE IN LOVE LETTERS

Nathan Haskell Dole Sees No Reason Why the World Too Should Not Profit From Correspondence.

By NATHAN HASKELL DOLE. I F a man can't find any one else to confide in, he confides in himself and writes a diary which he has a secret hope will be found worthy of publication after he has ceased to write in it. A Harvard graduate, a few years ago, was told by a friend who had the greatest admiration for his extraordinary gift for letter writing, although he had never published a book in his long life, that any one would be justified in robbing his wife's desk of his love letters and making a book of them. He shook his head rather sadly and replied that his wife had destroyed them all. There was a part of him that revolted at such destruction of the best part of him. It was the holocaust of an Alexandrian library on a small scale.

The widow of a well-known poet came to a publisher and offered her own love letters—or selections from them, as a contribution to the literature of the day. She knew well that there were too many beautiful thoughts, too much fine sentiment, too much fuel for poetic fires, to be wasted. People fill their window seats with flowering plants, not so much for their own delectation as for the admiration of the passerby. It is another form of the same self-expression.

Occasionally the newspapers get hold of pernicious love letters and publish them. But that is as a rule disgusting. Such letters do not ring true. They serve only to amuse vulgar curiosity and they quickly drop out of sight, to the advantage of the world. Then again we have such a life document as Prosper Merimée's "Lettres à une Inconnue." It is almost inconceivable that the brilliant author did not write them with a consciousness that the world was peering over his shoulder and proclaiming at his scintillating phrases. They were certainly published and the world boasted another masterpiece.

It is pitiful to think of the wonderful wealth of lovely thoughts that has been consigned to the flames by too scrupulous relatives. They might have been kept for a half century or even a century and then when all possibility of indiscretion (as far as living friends or relatives are concerned) had been removed, the exquisite manifestations of love and sympathy might well be given for the delight of posterity. Thus we read the love letters of Keats to Fanny Brawne without any sense of committing an impropriety, any more than in reading his poems. Most love poems are probably the bursting into flower of an absolutely intimate feeling, meant in the first instance only for the adored object.

JOINT RECITALS.

Portuguese" are the most delicate love-letters ever written; they happen to be in verse and rhyme and she never manifested any indignation that they were given to the world during her lifetime. Dante Gabriel Rossetti had no scruples in publishing "The Blessed Damozel" and his other love poems during his lifetime and yet they were certainly sacred and confidential expressions of a beautiful affection. There is nothing in prose to differentiate it from poetry except form.

If a man is of sufficient importance to justify giving his life-story to the world, the world is certainly justified in its desire to know as much as possible regarding that man's inmost being; and the diaries which correspond to his impious need of expression or confession, his letters to friends which displayed his largeness of nature, his sympathies, and his views of life, even his love letters, which certainly ought to give the very best idea of his beauty of character, all go together to picture the man.

The nearer a biography approaches being an autobiography or even an egotography (as the lively painter Hardinge called his memoirs), the more nearly it approaches the ideal of our day. Thus J. W. Cross composed the life of George Eliot, making a sort of mosaic of selections from her letters and diaries. Tennyson's "Life" is made vital by reason of the treasures of correspondence with intimate friends and with his family. In preparing the most famous of all biographies, the "Life of Johnson," Boswell was merely a walking diary for the portentous old doctor; if he had lived in our day he would have had a stenographer's note book and come even closer to the exact words that he so religiously entrusted to his memory.

The Debofa of Chicago, a small private book publishing society, not long ago brought out the love letters of Nathaniel Hawthorne. What would have been the harm to have brought out a trade edition? There is certainly nothing in the two volumes at which Hawthorne or Hawthorne's relatives could object, nothing to diminish the respect in which he is held. His was an ideal love match and Hawthorne expressed his affection in good sturdy English, with that exquisite charm of style characteristic of him. To be sure, he was somewhat shy in company, but he was disappointed at the long time it took for his fame to grow and he was glad enough when his books sold to the very persons whom he would have found it difficult to talk with face to face. When the ink was still

on the paper, addressed to Sophia Peabody, whom he called "darling wife" several years before they were married, he would have shrunk from letting strange eyes read his words. Yet the words were already in the dictionary and the manner in which he strung them together differentiated his love letters only in quantity and quality, not in their nature. It is impossible not to think that he would have regretted having their beautiful flower seen by the well-disposed and even elevated by coming into touch with pure, wholesome manly sentiment.

The quite common objection to the publication of private letters and diaries (with proper elimination of anything that might be injurious of course, such as too severe criticisms of contemporaries or confidential remarks absolutely never meant to be shared) is not very reasonable. Like so many other prejudices, it is founded only on a conventional point of view. Letters and biographies largely made up of letters and diaries will continue as they have in the past to make a good part of the more enduring contributions of our age to literature. Meantime it becomes you, my dear madam, or you, my dear sir, to be careful how you couch your thoughts, whether in your journal or in your letters, for the world may take such an interest in you that they will simply have to be published. Write, therefore, as if the eye of posterity were on you and don't put anything in your locked diary that it would hurt a single soul to know!

PROPOSE TO SINK HULK OF MAINE

WASHINGTON—If Congress does not order otherwise all that remains of the battleship Maine after it has been raised from Havana harbor and stripped of parts of value, will be towed out to sea and sunk in deep water.

The board of engineers engaged in raising the vessel so recommends in a report which the war department submitted to Congress recently. Secretary Dickinson and says: "Action will be taken accordingly unless Congress directs otherwise." The affair will be considered by the House military affairs committee.

### AMUSEMENTS

## AUTOS FOR HIRE

By the Hour, Day or Month

OPEN NIGHT AND DAY

5 and 7-passenger touring cars and limousines. Prices from \$3 per hour upwards. The only place in Boston where you can hire six-cylinder Great Pierce Arrow cars. Order cars direct from us and save 20% to 25%.

A. SKINNER CO., 17 Clinton Street. Telephones 66 and 67 Tremont.

## "Bangor O. K."

Forty-five minutes after our Bangor exchange was burned out and the building gutted we had established temporary toll service.

Two weeks after the fire we had set up a new switchboard connecting upward of 4000 local telephones.

Prompt toll service to any of these stations may now be had. If you do not know the number, give the toll operator the name of the person wanted. If necessary a messenger will be sent to call him to a telephone.



New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

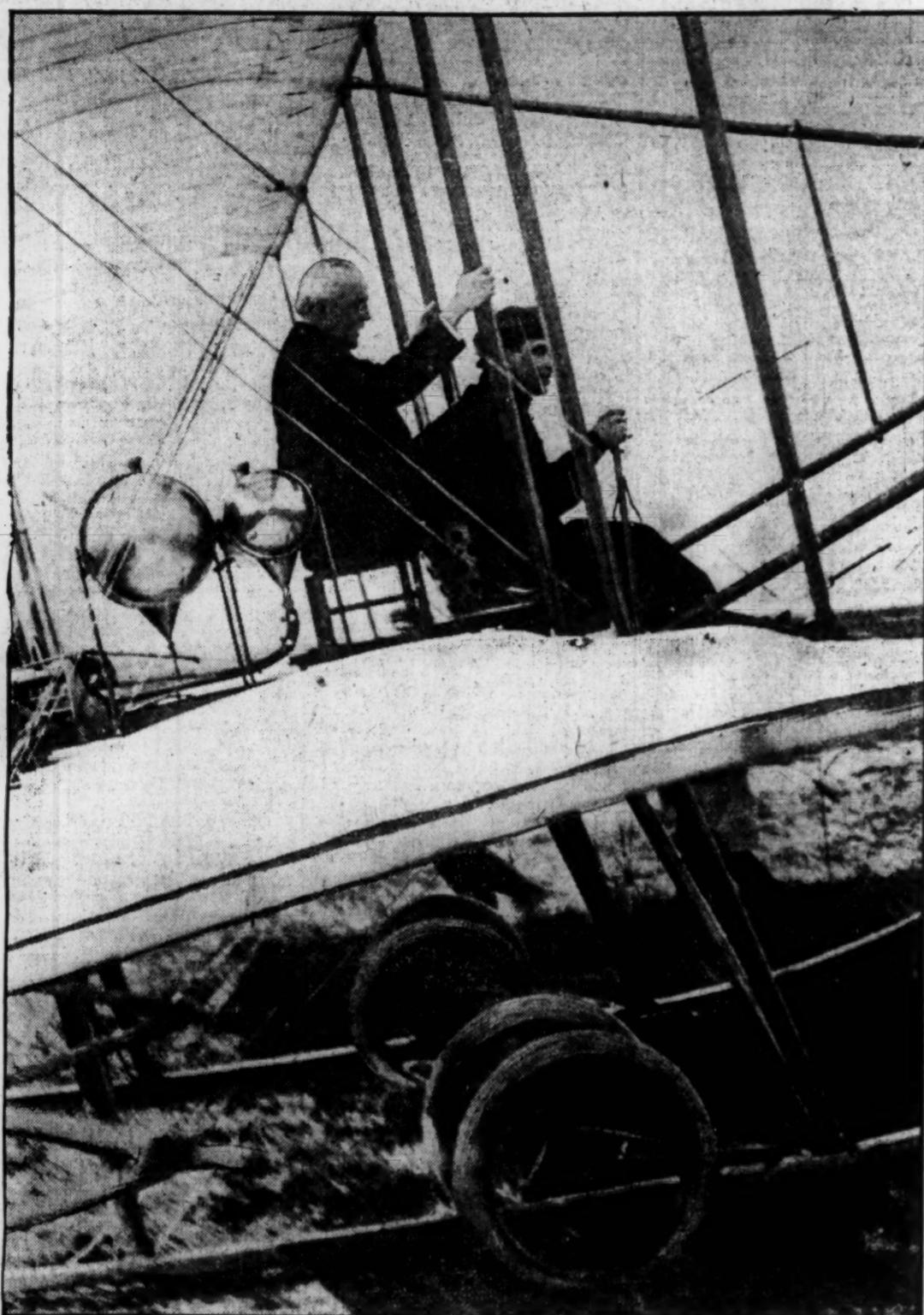
GOODRICH'S  
"Guides to Memorizing Music,"  
"Music as a Language,"  
"Complete Musical Analysis,"  
"Analytical Harmony,"  
"Art of Song,"  
"Theory of Interpretation,"  
BY  
Alfred John Goodrich  
PARIS, 4 SQUARE SAINT FERDINAND.  
Instruction in all music branches.

PIANISTS

Summer season 1911 pupils accepted at studios, Fine Arts bldg., Chicago, Ill. Address 221 Hinman ave., Evanston, Ill. After Oct. 1, Berlin, Germany. Write for circular "A."

Mr. D. A. Clippinger  
will hold a five weeks' institute for singers and vocal teachers. July 1 to August 5. Send for circular 410 Kimball Hall

## MR. BALFOUR STARTING ON HIS FLIGHT IN BIPLANE AT HENDON



(Copyright by World's Graphic Press, London.)

*Noted leader of Conservative party was one of the first passengers to be carried at the recent aviation meeting by Claude Grahame White in his biplane.*

## BOY SCOUTS LEARNING NEW CHIVALRY

BY CLARENCE ROOK.  
YOU have doubtless heard—and seen—something of the boy scouts, for the movement, though only a few years old, has spread from Finland to Italy, and the boys of Europe are enthusiastic about it.

They like the touch of warfare, the sticks and the staves, the open air life, the discipline and the uniform. But there is one special point in which the boy scout movement is significant.

There was a dinner given to Sir R. Baden Powell and Sir Francis Vane, the originators of the movement, by a woman's club in London, the Lyceum. And at that dinner it was announced that the author of "Letters to My Son"—a paying property—would devote the next year's profits to the boy scouts. The author of the son saw the significance of the movement.

And when Baden Powell threw over to me a small pamphlet, dated from Birmingham, and edited by Mr. Perkins, a scout-master, I saw the inner meaning of the enterprise which has caught the imagination of many thousand boys.

"Looks like a new kind of chivalry," said a woman at my side. And the general replied that it was. I took the pamphlet away, and studied it.

The "scout law" has this in the forefront. "To help others and to do a least one good turn every day." There are boy scouts in the poorest quarter of Birmingham, and Mr. Perkins wanted to find out if his boys were really doing their good turns. This Birmingham quarter is but a drop of water in the world.

He asked the boys to drop their good turns into a hat. They must be unsigned, for the etiquette of the "scouts" forbids the giving of a name or address when the "good turn" is accomplished. Here are some of the slips taken from the hat:

"Helped a lame man to carry a box upstairs," "I cleaned house top to bottom," "I washed the tea things up for my mother," "I carried a little child across the road," "Turned gas out for a chap in the cellar because he was frightened of the rats." And then—when you have passed the boy—there are so many of them who are like the boy who "got the coal up for my mother as she was tired"—you come to the strenuous boy who "stopped six or seven boys from hitting another," and the confession, "I gave a boy who called himself a scoundrel a good hiding for kicking a dog."

There are about 70 good turns from the anonymous boys, so many of them to help mother, or a girl, or an old man, with the hint of self-sacrifice. "Blown a bicycle tire up for a boy at school who was in a hurry. Fell down and bit my lip."

(Copyright by Vanity Fair. Used by permission.)  
Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. S. Baden Powell, K. C. B.

And then comes the unsigned slip from the publican in the Temple: "I have not done one so far, but will see what lays in my power to do one on my way home." You will like that boy—not quite satisfied with himself, going home full of virtue and good manners and determined to get his good turn in somehow.

Those little slips of unsigned confessions from the boys in the poorest quarter of Birmingham are only a slight indication of the change in manners to the new kind of chivalry—as the woman put it. They mark the regeneration of manners in England and elsewhere.

We had a dreadful interval in England between the politeness of subservience and the courtesy of strength. There was a time when the boy who touched his old hat to the squire or the parson was regarded as polite, and might get a new hat for his subservience. That was the last of the feudal manners. Then

## TELEGRAPH BEATEN BY BRITISH AVIATOR CARRYING A MESSAGE

LONDON—The great flying meeting at Hendon, which those interested in the art of aviation have been anticipating with the greatest interest, has now taken place. The demonstration was arranged by the parliamentary aerial defense committee with the object of proving the services that can be rendered by an efficient corps of airmen during military operations.

The aerodrome at Hendon is situated on the outskirts of London and, being easy of access, thousands of spectators, although prohibited from entering the aerodrome, assembled on every available spot or point of vantage in the neighborhood.

Among those present during the proceedings were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Arthur, Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, Lord Roberts, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, and numerous others including some 200 members of Parliament.

The program arranged included the inspection of aeroplanes by the members of the board of admiralty, the army council, and members of Parliament, after which a series of demonstrations were made showing the general utility of the aeroplane as an adjunct to the army.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Conservative party, was one of the first passengers to be carried by Grahame-White. At the conclusion of the trip Mr. Balfour expressed himself as delighted with his experience. Later on toward evening Mr. McKenna also made a flight in Grahame-White's biplane.

The most interesting item of the day, from a military point of view, was the illustration of despatch carrying. G. Hamel, the winner of the Brooklands-Brighton race, was given a despatch consisting of a message signed "Haldane of Cloan," and addressed to an officer at Aldershot.

A telegram was sent by a boy on a bicycle starting at the same moment as Mr. Hamel. It is interesting to note that Mr. Hamel easily beat in his flight to Aldershot the delivery of the telegram sent over the wires in the ordinary way.

One of the features of the program which Grahame-White attaches the greatest importance was that of bombing from a height. For this purpose a portion of the ground was marked out to represent the deck of a ship, and from a height of barely 200 feet Grahame-White dropped a missile weighing 100 pounds which missed the target by about two feet. The attempt made by Mr. Paterson was, however, of greater interest, since he dropped two bombs from a height of about 1000 feet with fair accuracy.

The aeroplane being considered as of the greatest assistance for scouting purposes, a number of troops had been distributed in the neighborhood of Hendon and two officers were taken up by Mr. Paterson and Mr. Hubert, respectively for the purpose of locating the "enemy." The result of this experiment was that the officers were able to locate the cavalry but were unable to find the troops owing to the invisibility of their khaki uniforms.

Further interesting illustrations were given of the facility with which a Bleriot monoplane can be transported and brought into action in the field, a machine of this type being taken off a wagon and erected in nine minutes, the repacking being effected in 11 minutes.

## SEARCH IN WYE IS GIVEN UP.

CHEPSTOW, Eng.—Dr. Orville Owen of Detroit, who has been excavating in the river Wye for manuscripts, has abandoned the search.

Timbers found proved to be those of a Roman bridge.

The accumulation of books, however valuable, however rare, however great in number, in a single library, without facilities for their consultation, examination and distribution, is like the deposits of great veins of valuable minerals deposited in the earth, known to be there, but without the mines and the transportation needed to make the materials available for the use of man."

SEARCH IN WYE IS GIVEN UP.

CHEPSTOW, Eng.—Dr. Orville Owen of Detroit, who has been excavating in the river Wye for manuscripts, has abandoned the search.

Timbers found proved to be those of a Roman bridge.

## PREMIER ASQUITH AND SON AT HENDON

(Copyright by Central News, London.)  
Among the spectators who watched aeroplanes at flying meeting.

## WHITE BUCKSKIN

UR showing of Summer Footwear in English Buckskin and Canvas is elaborate and distinctively a Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins exhibit.

For women, the styles include Low Cut Shoes and Pumps, with the popular Cuban or military heel, regulation or tailored bow; Button Boots with perforated vamps and catseye buttons. These shoes combine every element of good taste in design and construction. Two styles worthy of note are a White Canvas Pump with low heel, combining at once comfort, good-sense and style and a White Buckskin Pump with perforated tip. For Misses and Children—White Walking Ankle Ties with Spring heels and welt soles; White Buckskin and Canvas lace and button boots. Styles for Infants include White Ankle Ties and Button Boots, with soft, pliable soles.

*Women's White Hosiery in the finest of Silk and Lisle.*

Shoe Service by Post—Write for Catalogue

Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins  
47 TEMPLE PLACE  
15 WEST STREET



## MR. TAFT BACK AT HIS WORK AFTER A DAY SPENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—President Taft is back in the national capital today after having spent Tuesday in this city aiding in the dedication of the public library and visiting the zoological garden in the Bronx.

The President repaired to the trustees' room on the second floor of the library, as did the other dignitaries as soon as they arrived. President Taft and John Bigelow delayed the proceedings a moment with an argument as to who should seat himself first, but the President finally yielded.

The President's voice was the only one which could be heard by the remotest member of the audience of 500. His words roused genuine enthusiasm as he said:

"This day crowns a work of national importance. The dedication of this beautiful structure for the spread of knowledge among the people marks not only the consummation of a noteworthy plan for bringing within the grasp of the humblest and poorest citizen the opportunity for acquiring information on every subject of every kind, but it furnishes a model and example for other cities which have been struggling with the same problem and points for them the true way."

The accumulation of books, however valuable, however rare, however great in number, in a single library, without facilities for their consultation, examination and distribution, is like the deposits of great veins of valuable minerals deposited in the earth, known to be there, but without the mines and the transportation needed to make the materials available for the use of man."

SEARCH IN WYE IS GIVEN UP.

CHEPSTOW, Eng.—Dr. Orville Owen of Detroit, who has been excavating in the river Wye for manuscripts, has abandoned the search.

Timbers found proved to be those of a Roman bridge.

## CREW OF BATTLESHIP IDAHO PARADES NATCHEZ STREETS

NATCHEZ, Miss.—A parade by the battalion from the battleship Idaho marked the opening of today's celebration in connection with the visit of the great war vessel to this city. The national guard practically have charge of today's program and will entertain the sailors during the day.

There was no doubt that the men of the battleship owned Natchez Tuesday, sailors as well as officers. The men each got \$10 in pay, while chief petty officers received as much as \$20. They spread the money over Natchez despite the fact that the hospitality extended to them was so genuine that it was hard to "spend" even a cent.

The officers were taken in automobiles

## MUSIC NOTES

### SINFONIANS REPORT GROWTH.

The Sinfonia year book for 1911, containing an official record of recent doings and plans of the Phi Mu Alpha fraternity of students in leading music schools of the United States, has just been published. Eleven conservatories and music schools of universities are represented in the fraternity, new chapters having been recently added, according to the secretary's report, in pursuance of a careful policy of expansion.

The annual should be an interesting volume to all Sinfonians because of the encouragement it gives to high artistic aims and to brotherly working out of the American native music problem. It is a far more interesting document to a reader interested in a general way in education than records of conservatory and college men's social activities generally are. The articles are chosen with excellent judgment and prepared for print with an editorial conscience. Every contributor writes with his study window open and tells his story after the frank manner of the American student. Markworthy efforts are the message of the Sinfonia president, Percy Jewett Burrell, of the New England Conservatory, and the paper on Albert A. Stanley by Samuel Pieron Lockwood of Ann Arbor.

The book is abundantly illustrated with members' pictures and with humorous drawings reflecting music school life. The volume contains a report from each of the chapter historians, various articles, encouraging in tone, on the musical profession, and a report of the Sinfonia convention at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1910.

### NOTES.

Samuel W. Cole gives tonight at Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston university, a public trial of the method of sight-singing which is the outgrowth of his large experience as chorus teacher. He will be assisted by Miss Edith H. Snow and a chorus of 20 singers who have been drilled in his system of note reading by intervals.

Walter R. Spalding of Harvard University, John P. Marshall of Boston University, Hamilton C. MacDougall of Wellesley College and Fred W. Archibald of Salem and Framingham State normal schools have called out the public to hear the tests, and they intend to conduct a discussion of the merits of Mr. Cole's method in the course of the performance. The program consists of singing music at sight from the works of ancient and modern choral schools, of dictation exercises and of tests in the recognition of pitch through intervals.

The Chicago Madrigal Club announces its ninth annual competition for the best madrigal written by any composer resident in the United States, the contest to close Oct. 1, 1911. The poem to be set to music this year is a sixteenth century piece by Thomas Weelkes, "In Praise of May." The judges are Edgar Nelson, J. S. Fearn and D. A. Clippinger, the last named being the Madrigal Club director and chairman of the jury. The prize of \$100 is given by the W. W. Kimball company of Chicago. Among the winners in former contests are Arthur Dunham of Chicago, Carl Busch of Kansas City and Mrs. Aswell of Nashville, Tenn.

## DORCHESTER DAY PROGRAM HAS NEW FEATURE

Dorchester day is to have a new feature in connection with the municipal celebration this year. There will be a municipal dancing party in Roger Wolcott school hall in the afternoon and evening.

Other features will be a track meet at Franklin park, horse racing on the Franklin field speedway, yacht racing in Dorchester bay and games on the Locust street grounds.

The Dorchester Historical Society will meet tonight at the old Blake house to elect officers and complete arrangements for the celebration of Dorchester day, June 10.

So far as this society is concerned the principal event will be the rededication of the Edward Everett monument which has recently been relocated in Edward Everett square. After the meeting this evening the society will be addressed by Hosea Starr Ballou. His topic will be "Pioneers of Dorchester as Merchants and Adventurers: The Story of an Overseas Voyage of 1640."

## WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Del.—City council having decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 in order to acquire property needed to widen Eleventh street, this city, is now assured of the \$1,000,000 hotel to be erected by the Du Pont Powder Company in connection with its \$5,000,000 office building. Work on the big hotel will begin early in July and it is the intention to have the building completed within 15 months. The hotel will be 12 stories in height.

## ALSACE-LORRAINE BILL PASSES.

BERLIN—The Reichstag passed the second reading of the government's bill providing a constitution for Alsace-Lorraine on Tuesday. The government obtained a two thirds majority against the conservatives and anti-Semites.



The advertiser who tries farm papers with a small ad one time is like the man who boarded the Twentieth Century Limited and offered the conductor two cents, saying:

"I'll go with you one mile." The advertising which succeeds in Farm and Fireside is the kind of advertising which succeeds in any good medium. That is, persistent, insistent and consistent advertising.

## FARM AND FIRESIDE

THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER  
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago  
(55)

## POPULATION CENTER IN INDIANA

Country's Census Mark Moves Westward One County in the Hoosier State, Which Is Making Progress in All Directions.

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given, taking up first the original 13 states; the others will follow in the order of their admission to the Union.

THE fertile region of country now included within the boundaries of the state of Indiana was in 1670 and for many years previous inhabited by the Miami confederacy of Indians. This confederacy consisted of several Algonquin tribes, and was formed for the purpose of repelling invasions by the Iroquois, or Five Nations. The Algonquins dwelt mostly in small villages along the principal water courses. Although once important among the nations of the lake region, they had become greatly reduced by repeated defeats in war when first visited by the French.

Almost immediately following the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi by La Salle in 1682, and a few years later by James Marquette, the government of France began to encourage the policy of connecting its possessions in North America by a chain of fortifications and trading posts extending from New Orleans on the southwest to Quebec on the northeast. This undertaking was inaugurated by La Motte Cadillac, who established Fort Ponchartrain on the Detroit river, in 1701. Trading posts for barter in furs with the Indians were set up at the head of the Maumee, where is now the city of Fort Wayne; at Quantonon, on the Wabash, near the city of Lafayette, and at Vincennes on the Wabash.

These posts soon drew a large number of French traders around them and in 1755 they had become quite important settlements, with a mixed population of French and Indian. About this date the English became powerful competitors for the trade with the Indians in Indiana and the surrounding country, and at the close of the French war in 1763, when Canada and its dependencies fell into the hands of the British, this monopoly passed over to the English. The French who had settled around the principal trading posts in Indiana, with few exceptions, swore allegiance to the British government and were permitted to occupy their lands in peace.

Pending the war between Great Britain and the American colonies, Col. George Rogers Clark of Virginia, with an armed force, took possession of the territory, raising the American flag at Vincennes in 1778. By the treaty of 1783 between England and the United States the Northwest territory was recognized as belonging to the latter. Inasmuch as Virginia had fitted out Clark's expedition, she was entitled by the law of conquest to claim this vast domain. By recommendation of Congress she ceded her unoccupied western lands to the general government, as did other states, for the common benefit of the Union. This territory was subsequently divided into the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1811 occurred the fierce war with Tecumseh, which was brought to a close by the successful battle of Tippecanoe, under command of William Henry Harrison, the first territorial governor. On Dec. 11, 1816, Indiana was admitted to the Union, and, entering upon extensive internal improvements, rapid immigration was stimulated. Indiana was the sixth state received after the formation of the government by the 13 original states.

The Hoosier state has an area of 36,350 square miles, and its population today is 2,700,876. The center of population of the whole country is located in Indiana. In 1900 it was in Bartholomew county, about five miles southeast of Columbus, Ind. The great increase in population of some of the southwestern states, as shown by the census of 1910, caused the center to move westward about 20 miles, bringing it just over the line into Brown county, which adjoins Bartholomew county on the west. Nashville, the county seat of Brown county, numbers about 600 inhabitants.

## SITE FOR CAPITAL CHOSEN IN FOREST



Indiana State House at Indianapolis—City laid out like Washington and today has a population of 233,650.

and to reach it one must drive 22 miles over roads that are far from good. With the exception of Nashville, there is not a town or even a village of any size within the borders of Brown county. Its few thousand inhabitants are scattered about on farms, more of them living in log cabins than in anything like modern buildings. There are scores of its older residents who have never seen a railroad train, and ox carts are a popular means of travel in many localities. Yet this is the center of population of the United States. In a book entitled "Brown County Folks" one of the characters is made to say, "Several English sparrows lit on th' blacksmith shop t'day an' give th' town quite a metropolitan appearance." To the credit of Brown county it should be said that it grows a whopper crop of beans. Corn is the staple product of the bottoms, while wheat, oats, grass, etc., grow well on the hills. The farmers are gaining an independence and improving their farms, houses, etc., and schools have been placed on a good foundation.

In the northern part of Indiana the soil is composed entirely of drift materials, but toward the south the limestone, shales and sandstones have contributed their quota of material for a rich and varied soil. In the northwest and west there are broad areas of fertile prairies, and in the north there are some areas of nearly barren sand. Indiana was originally covered with forests of oak, maple, beech, whitewood, elm, ash, hickory, black walnut, sycamore and other deciduous trees. The different agricultural products grow well in all parts of the state, but oats, potatoes and grass do best in the north and corn in the central portions, while wheat yields best in the north and southwest. The mineral products are coal, limestone, shale, porcelain and pottery clays, brick and tile clays, glass sand and clay iron ore, besides petroleum oil and natural gas.

Among the leading industries are those engaged in iron, railway car building, wood, woolens, quarries, encaustic tiles, wagons and carriages, glass and coal mining. The manufacture of furniture has grown to large proportions. The state provides a complete system of education, from common school to the university. The State University is at Bloomington, and the state normal school at Terre Haute. Indiana has 130 public libraries and is said to rank second among the states of the Union in gifts from Andrew Carnegie for public library buildings. Of the 86 cities in the state 62 have public libraries.

Indiana elects its Governor for four years, its senators for a similar period and representatives for two years. The Legislature meets biennially and its sessions are limited to 60 days. A new constitution was passed by the Legislature this spring and received the signature of Governor Marshall. It will be submitted to the people at an election this fall for ratification. One important change from the old constitution is the proposed increase of the terms of state officers from two to four years.

On the organization of Indiana as a territory in 1800 Vincennes was made

the capital; when the state government was formed in 1816 the capital was fixed temporarily at Corydon until provision could be made for the permanent seat at Indianapolis, to which it was removed in 1824. Indianapolis is situated at almost the geographical center of the state; it stands 721 feet above sea level and 148 above Lake Erie. When Indiana was admitted into the Union as a state in 1816 Congress presented four square miles of public lands for its seat of government, to be selected by the state. The selection was made in 1820 at the confluence of Fall creek and White river. The site chosen was in the midst of an unbroken forest, 60 miles distant from the borders of civilization and reached only by Indian trails. The name Indianapolis was given by an act of the Legislature on Jan. 6, 1821, and Alexander Ralston was appointed to lay out the city. He followed the plan of Washington, which he had helped to survey. Four avenues radiate from the center to the four corners of the city. The streets and avenues are 90 feet wide, except Washington, the main street, which is 120.

The city long since outgrew its original limits and extends four miles in length and three in width. Its present population is 233,650. Among the notable buildings is the State Capitol, completed in 1888 at a cost of about \$2,000,000. It is 492 feet long by 185 feet wide, built of oolithic limestone in the state, with two wings, a dome 234 feet high and Corinthian columns above the basement. It contains all the state offices, the state law library and state museum. Indianapolis is in a region of fine agricultural and mineral resources, near the center of a great corn belt, on the edge of the natural gas belt and within a few hours' travel by railway of immense forests of timber, coal fields covering nearly 7000 square miles and highly productive mines of iron ore. It is a great railway center and has very extensive and diversified manufacturing industries. One of its features is a speedway park of 328 acres, having an excellent automobile track. Its stockyards cover a vast area and annually receive many thousands of cattle, hogs and horses.

Other Indiana municipalities of importance include Evansville, population 49,647; Fort Wayne, 63,933; Terre Haute, 58,157; South Bend, 53,884; New Albany, 25,275. Gary, the seat of a great steel manufacturing industry, under the control of the United States Steel Corporation, was laid out only half a dozen years ago, but has already a population of 16,802, with promise of wonderful progress.

## TUNEFUL SONGS ARE PUBLISHED

Mira Straus Jacobs Uses Words by Leslie H. Allen for Melodious Setting.

A cycle of four songs by Mira Straus Jacobs of San Francisco has been published by Weeks & Co., London, 14 Hanover street, and by Clayton F. Summy, 220 Wabash avenue, Chicago, which furnish simple and melodious pieces for the average singer. The words of the song "Consider" ("Consider the Lilies"), by Leslie H. Allen, were first printed in The Christian Science Monitor. This and "The Voice of Love" and "The Well of Life," words by Grace Broughton-Leigh, are sacred songs; "The Voyage" is a simple love song. The words of this are by Fred C. Bowles, a lyric writer of London, who is collaborating with Mrs. Jacobs in publication. It is said that Ada Crossley and Alma Gluck will include these songs in their repertoire during the coming concert season. Mrs. Jacobs will bring out another cycle of five songs during the summer.

MR. BRYAN PRAISES O'GORMAN CHOICE

ALBANY, N. Y.—United States Senator O'Gorman was praised by William J. Bryan in an address made to the members of the Assembly Tuesday.

"I think," said he, "that I represent a very large sentiment in our party when I say that the party throughout the nation rejoices that New York has in the United States Senate so stalwart a representative of Democratic ideas as Mr. O'Gorman."

## CAMP CHOCORUA

A vacation camp for boys in the White Mountains. Eight years up Senior and Junior departments. Tennis, basketball, swimming, music, dramatics, manual training, and homelike. Complete instruction, home cooking, pure water, dry tents. Illustrated booklet giving full information from JOSEPH W. BRINE, 371 Kingston Street, Boston.

IF YOU WISH TO REST OR TRAVEL

Summer Camps for Boys and Girls make the vacation a time of helpful, happy work.

## Advertisements of Camps

In the Monitor point the way to many who desire to learn of the inducements and opportunities offered in different localities.

## Sea Pines School For Girls WILL HOLD ITS USUAL PRIVATE CAMP ON THE SEA-SHORE

of the school estate during July and August. Complete instruction, appropriate family life, with constant and the same personal care given, as heretofore. SLEEPING TENTS Outdoor Sports, Safe Bathing, Wholesale Training. Address Sea Pines School For Girls East Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

NOVA SCOTIA 9 WEEKS Camp Moosewood Conference References exchanged. GEO. H. CAINE, Everett, Mass.

REST OR TRAVEL

Summer Camps for Boys and Girls will be maintained this summer near Washington by a university man experienced in training boys. Tutoring. References furnished. FREDERIC GIBSON, 1500 5th St., Washington, D. C.

## UTOPIA

The (Summer) Camp of Contentment, On Lake Utopia, New Brunswick, Canada. The camp is a large, modern, comfortable, homelike, complete, instructing, manual training, and homelike. Complete instruction, home cooking, pure water, dry tents. Illustrated booklet giving full information from JOSEPH W. BRINE, 371 Kingston Street, Boston.

IF YOU WISH TO

Send postals of Tel. Fort Hill 5-20, and we will send map with samples and give estimates. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the speech delivered recently by President Taft on the judicial recall system before a conference in New York:

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.—The President made it clear not only how such hampering influences would often defeat the ends of justice, but how, even under our present admixture of party politics with our judicial affairs, we are falling short of that swift and even and exact administration of justice reached in England under entirely different plans. He proved his case so well that little can be added to his argument. It remains only to be said that our federal supreme bench was cheated of an ornament when he refused the tender of a seat made by Mr. Roosevelt, and that he may have cheated himself of a more illustrious history in a gown than he can ever make for himself in plain clothes.

UORTLAND (Ore.) TELEGRAM.—President Taft has once more spoken strongly against the recall of the judiciary. There is no doubt in the world that the President's utterances are the expression of deep conviction. In all that he says on the subject he is honest as well as earnest. But the President speaks first as a man of judicial temperament, and second—as one whose life training has been one of respect for the courts that amounts almost to worship. There is no good reason to believe that the recall would be made the servant of trivial and merciful sentiment. As that measure has been outlined in Arizona and in California, there is nothing to indicate that the capable and upright judge need have anything to fear from its operation. There are and there have been judges who are neither capable nor upright. It will be altogether to the advancement of legal administration when such judges are eliminated. The recall aims, to do that and no more.

NEW YORK EVENING MAIL.—If the recall has any value or worthy purpose, it is to make officials more responsive to public opinion. So to define it makes it clear that judges should not be subject to the recall. It is not their function to respond to the public opinion of the moment, but to interpret the law as it is, and to give accused and accused the benefit of those court processes in which are crystallized the experience of a thousand years, the universal sense of fair play. Some of the matters in their province are so abstruse that at every trial they are at great pains to instruct juries where their duties begin and

end. To give voters the power at all times to pass upon a judge's stewardship of such matters would be as preposterous as to give juries the power to evict him from court and conduct trials at their own sweet will.

KANSAS CITY TIMES.—A thorough rehabilitation of the judicial system to a plane of dignified control of justice by judges, instead of incompetent control by lawyers, is the ideal for which the people are striving. If Mr. Taft and the other criminal law reformers succeed in their efforts they will probably do the most to rob the judicial recall propaganda of its strength.

SAN FRANCISCO BULLETIN.—President Taft has long been known as an opponent of the progressive plan of applying the recall to the judiciary, but not until he spoke before the New York conference on reform of the criminal law and procedure did he go into details as to the reasons for his opposition. Now we learn that the recall is bad because it would still further reduce the position of the judge who, according to the Taft view, is a cross between "the moderator of a religious assembly and the presiding officer of a political convention." . . . Plainly, if the position of the judge has been reduced, it is the judge who is primarily responsible for the reduction. Not even the written constitution can be blamed for the demoralizing effect of too much law-making by the judiciary, for in none of the European countries which have such documents are judges permitted to nullify the will of the people expressed in regular legislative enactment. The recall cannot help but improve existing conditions. It is the hope of its advocates that by discouraging the excursions of judges into legislative territory it will exercise an uplifting influence on both attorneys and juries.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.) NEWS-SCIMITER.—President Taft, naturally, takes a stand against the recall as applied to the judges of the country. The recall as applied to the judiciary is about the most radical of the present proposals for direct legislation. . . . If the recall of the judiciary is adopted in this country generally it will be because the judiciary has been given or taken a larger measure of power than in any other country—and correct principles of government seem to require that the greater the power the greater the responsibility and demand for some agency for enforcing that responsibility effectively and potentially.

EDUCATIONAL

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Today's Army Orders.

First Lieut. M. Murray, C. A. C., recently from fifty-sixth company and attached to fifty-third company.

Col. O. B. Micham, ordnance, will make one visit to each of the following named posts to inspect seacoast armament: Forts Slocum, Totten and Schuyler, N. Y.

Orders May 17 directing First Lieut. D. Olmstead, fifth field artillery, to report to Ft. Riley, Kan., May 25, amended to direct him to report not later than June 3.

Capt. A. B. Warfield, fifth field artillery, detailed in the quartermaster's department, vice Capt. R. P. McMaster, Q. M., who is assigned to the fifth field artillery.

Captain Warfield of Ft. Keogh, remount depot Ft. Keogh, Mont., relieving First Lieut. J. H. Read, Jr., third cavalry.

Capt. R. W. Briggs, sixth field artillery, detailed in the quartermaster's department, vice Capt. C. H. Lanza, quartermaster, relieved and assigned to sixth field artillery.

Lieut.-Col. D. A. Frederick, infantry, unassigned, to San Antonio for duty with maneuver division.

Capt. J. W. Barker, third infantry, relieved from duty at army signal school, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. H. D. Thomas, medical corps, to Raleigh and Asheville, N. C., to duty in the reorganization of the sanitary corps.

Capt. A. J. McNab, Q. M., to Galveston and assume duty of quartermaster of transports Kilpatrick and McClellan, relieving Capt. J. C. McArthur, Q. M., who will proceed to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for duty as quartermaster and charge of construction work, relieving Capt. R. Murray, infantry.

First Lieut. C. A. Spessemeyer, Jr., medical corps, to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., for duty.

Upon return to Ft. Moultrie of Maj. F. C. Baker, medical corps, Lieutenant Spessemeyer will stand relieved and proceed to his home.

Orders May 6 directing First Lieut. S. team, naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

O. Fuqua, twenty-third infantry, and First Lieut. C. B. Cruson, fourth infantry, to report at Sacramento, Cal., and Seattle, June 1, amended to direct them to report June 10.

First Lieut. H. W. Eliot, medical corps, to Jackson barracks, La., July 8, for temporary duty.

Maj. W. E. Vose, medical corps, to Jackson barracks, La., July 8, for temporary duty.

Maj. H. M. Lord, paymaster, relieved from duty at Omaha and proceed to San Francisco and take transport Sept. 5 for the Philippines.

Navy Orders.

Real Admiral C. E. Vreeland, to duty as aid for inspectors, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Commander W. R. Shoemaker, to duty as chief of staff, United States Atlantic fleet, on board the Connecticut.

Lieut. Commander E. L. Bennett, detached duty as fleet engineer United States Atlantic fleet to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Commander O. W. Fowler, detached duty as aid to staff commander-in-chief United States Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. E. J. King, detached duty bureau of navigation, navy department, Washington, D. C., to duty as aid on staff commander-in-chief United States Atlantic fleet.

Lieut. W. S. Lawton, Jr., detached duty the Colorado to home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. B. Woodson, detached duty as aid on staff commander-in-chief United States Atlantic fleet, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. L. C. Farley, detached duty the Delaware to duty connection navy rifle team, naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

most pertinent observers state that it is easy to fancy that a European, on first reaching these shores, might suppose that he had chance to arrive upon a day when some great public calamity had saddened the heart of the nation, and add that it would be quite safe to assume that out of the first 500 faces he sees there will not be 10 wearing a smile, and not 50, all told, looking as if they ever could smile. This statement sounds a little extravagant, and yet if one cares to put it to the test he will be likely to find that it is not far from the truth. "The joyless American" is a subject of comment by peoples from most countries abroad. It is reassuring to learn, however, that he is believed to be growing more cheerful than he formerly was. In a land whose people have had such a large measure of freedom and prosperity and all that goes to insure a happy land, it is strange that the countenances of its citizens conceal to such a marked degree the pleasure to their features should manifest.

## EXPECT TO DEDICATE Y. M. C. A. VOCATIONAL SCHOOL LATE IN JUNE

Dedication ceremonies at the vocational building of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, which is approaching completion on St. Botolph street will be held the latter part of June, it was said by Frank Palmer Speare, educational director of the association, today. The building will house the automobile, electrical and boat building departments.

The corporation of the evening law school of the association has voted to give 49 seniors the degree of LL. B. which will be presented the evening of June 6 in Ford hall. Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham will deliver the principal address. The baccalaureate sermon will be by Dr. O. P. Gifford of Brookline in the Old South church on the evening of June 4.

Samuel C. Bennett has been reelected president of the corporation with the following: Vice-president, Prof. Ezra Thayer, dean of the Harvard law school, reelected; secretary, George W. McAffe, reelected, and Frank Palmer Speare, reelected dean for the fourteenth year.

The winning team in the day school gymnasium section will take an all-day automobile drive and picnic to South Duxbury on Saturday, June 3. The party will occupy several cars and will be accompanied by Mr. Speare as educational director, H. W. Geromans, dean of the polytechnic school, and Ira A. Flinner, newly elected dean of the preparatory school.

W. Elliot Willis of Bridgewater has been elected a member of the day school staff and will enter upon his duties in September.

## PRIZE AWARD MADE AS ART STUDENTS OPEN EXHIBITION

At the Art Museum school an exhibition of the students' work has just been opened.

The prize winner of the Paige traveling scholarship of \$800 for two years' study abroad has been won by Howard E. Smith, who exhibits six studies from life in oils. Mr. Smith had studied at the Art Students League in New York and with Howard Pyle of Wilmington, Del. While traveling abroad he will do work for Harper's Magazine, at the same time studying the old masters.

The prize winners this year have been: Will R. Davis, Marjory Conant, Howard E. Quint, Gertrude Fisk, Will Davis and Marjory Conant mentioned.

This last caucus was competition with the intermediate portrait class.

Fine work in charcoal from life is shown by Earl E. Sanborn, Dorothy Keele, Thomas C. Cole, Helen Blum, Clara E. Greenwood and Alice G. Parker.

The prize for drawing from the antique was won by Mrs. Libby.

Modeling done under the direction of Bela Pratt is shown by Fred W. Allen, Mary O. Bowditch and Gertrude Allen.

The work of the school of design is also shown with examples of book binding, metal work and jewelry.

## DEDHAM SCHOOL BOARD STARTS WORK FOR YEAR

DEDHAM, Mass.—The school committee has organized with Dr. Andrew H. Hodgdon as chairman and Roderick W. Hine as secretary and superintendent. The principals of the schools are: High school, George F. Joyce; Ames school, James Ellis Ames; Avery school, William F. Howe; Oakdale school, Frank C. Head; Quincy school, William F. Howe. The graduation dates have been fixed as follows: High school, June 23 (evening); Oakdale school, June 23 (morning); Ames and Avery schools, June 23 (afternoon).

## DR. J. H. HOLLANDER ASKED TO EXPLAIN

WASHINGTON—Charges that Dr. J. H. Hollander, fiscal agent for the United States in straightening out the financial affairs of Santo Domingo, had accepted money from both governments, although in the pay of the United States, were heard on Tuesday before the House committee on the state department.

Dr. Hollander received \$40,000 from this government for his services and is said to have accepted \$100,000 from the Dominican government without the knowledge of the United States. Dr. Hollander has been summoned by the committee to appear today.

## MAY REGRADE CUSTOMS MEN

WASHINGTON—Regrading the customs inspectors at Boston is under consideration in the treasury department by James F. Curtis, assistant secretary. Last year the customs inspectors at New York were regraded and since then the principle has been established at Philadelphia and San Francisco, but not yet put into operation.

The New York inspectors were graded at \$4, \$5 and \$6 a day. Mr. Curtis states that it is uncertain whether there will be a \$6 grade at any other port than New York.

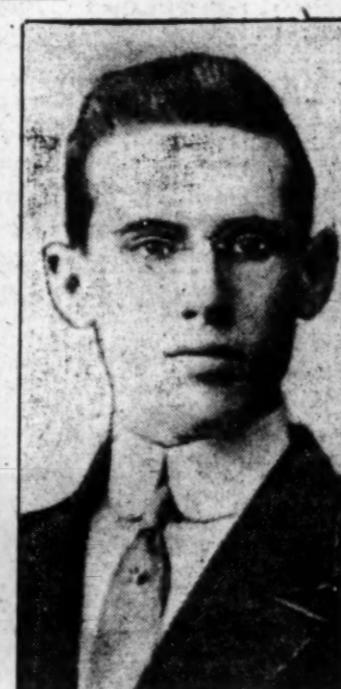
## COLLEGE ORATORS WHO TAKE PART IN CONTEST



FRANCIS M. FALLON.  
Williams College.



MORRIS JACOB WESSEL.  
Brown University.



HENRY SMITH LEIPER.  
Amherst College.

## INTERCOLLEGE PLAN OF ORATORICAL WORK PLEASING PROMOTERS

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The New England Intercollegiate Oratorical League is proving a success, according to the promoters. The league was proposed in January, 1910, and five representative New England colleges entered. They were Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Wesleyan and Williams. The purpose of the league is to hold an annual public speaking contest, each college being represented by one speaker, who delivers an original essay, the place of meeting rotating from college to college in alphabetical order. A gold medal is given to the winner of the contest each year.

This year the contest was held at Bowdoin College. The order of speaking was determined by lot immediately before the contest and first place fell to William Randolph Montgomery of Wesleyan. His subject was "The Hope of Democracy." The second speaker was Morris Jacob Wessel of Brown, who spoke on "The Jewish Spirit." The third oration was given by Earl Bakwin Smith of Bowdoin. His subject was "A New Aristocracy." Francis M. Fallon of Williams followed, speaking on "Beecher in England." The contest ended with the oration of Henry Smith Leiper of Amherst, who spoke on "China's Progress—America's Prejudice."

Mr. Smith was the winner of the contest and was presented with a gold medal; W. R. Montgomery of Wesleyan received honorable mention.

## D. A. R. TO HOLD BAZAAR IN FALL

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution have voted to hold a big bazaar next fall to raise money to establish permanent headquarters in Boston. A room to be known as Massachusetts room will be opened. These officers were elected Tuesday:

Regent, Mrs. J. G. Dunning of Springfield; presiding; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, Roxbury; historian, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, Worcester; assistant historian, Mrs. H. Josephine Heyward, Woburn; chaplain, Mrs. Leonard T. Hatch, Whitman; corresponding secretary, Miss Harriet A. Dean, Dorchester; assistant secretary, Mrs. Bertha A. Benjamin, Springfield; registrars, Mrs. Josephine H. Barnes, East Boston, and Miss A. J. Witherell, North Adams; parliamentarian, Mrs. George Pfeiffer, Hyde Park.

## FRENCH COLUMN HAS ENTERED FEZ

TANGIER, Morocco.—The French column, under command of General Moinier, entered Fez on the evening of May 21.

The French force met with no opposition on the part of the rebellious tribesmen besieging the Sultan's southern capital. All Europeans in the city are safe. The latter part of the march of General Moinier's column was uneventful. With the exception of a few bands of Cherafa tribesmen, who were easily dispersed by the artillery, the general rebel forces were not encountered.

It was reported that dissensions had broken out among the rebellious tribesmen besieging the city, and that they engaged in serious fighting among themselves, later separating and proceeding to the villages.

Thus the approaches to Fez were free to the relief column.

## TURKEY ASKED FOR DISCLAIMER

CONSTANTINOPLE—A demand, so drastic as to amount to a practical ultimatum, was made today upon Turkey by Russia for a disavowal of warlike intentions against Montenegro. The cabinet is now considering a reply.

The demand has caused no cessation in the concentration of Turkish troops on the Montenegrin frontier. Messages received from Cetinje say that the Montenegrin reserves are being armed in anticipation of war.



WILLIAM R. MONTGOMERY.  
Wesleyan University.



EARL BALDWIN SMITH.  
Bowdoin College.

## EDUCATION WORK ALONG INDUSTRIAL LINES TO BE TOPIC

In view of the widespread present interest in industrial education as developed in Massachusetts, the state board of education of the commonwealth has arranged a course of lectures to be given at the Harvard summer school on the Massachusetts idea of vocational education. The lecturers and the topics are as follows:

July 10, 8 p. m., "What is Vocational Education?" David Snedden, commissioner of education.

July 18, 5 p. m., "The Massachusetts Scheme for Vocational Education," C. A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of industrial education.

July 25, 5 p. m., "The Massachusetts Idea of Secondary Agricultural Education," R. W. Stimson, director of Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton.

July 28, 5 p. m., "The Educational Scrap Heap and the Blind Alley Job," W. H. Dooley, principal of the Lawrence Industrial school.

Aug. 1, 5 p. m., "The Special Equipment Required for Industrial Teaching," W. A. O'Leary, director of the New Bedford Independent Industrial school.

Aug. 8, 5 p. m., "The Coming Effect of Vocational Training on General Education Practice," C. R. Allen, state agent for industrial education, late director of the New Bedford Independent Industrial school.

## MOTION PICTURES TO SAVE GARDEN

NEW YORK—Motion pictures may save Madison Square Garden with all its traditions and avert its sale by recouping the heavy loss to its owners through failure of the property, as heretofore used, to pay its fixed charges. The Madison Square company has approved and is backing the motion picture enterprise, which will be opened there on Thursday of this week.

## GOOD GOVERNMENT IS PASTOR'S GOAL

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—The Rev. James Berg, who was elected an alderman of Mount Vernon last fall, has given out a statement in which he says that he has resigned the pastorate of his church in order to keep up his fight for good government. He declares that since he has been in office he has encountered a great deal of opposition from the "conscienceless politicians."

JAMES CORKERY WINS MARATHON.  
HALMONT, Ont.—James Corkery of the Irish-Canadian A. C., Toronto, Ont., today won the annual Marathon race given under the auspices of the Hamilton Spectator. Harry Jensen of the Pastime A. C., New York, finished second. Forty-nine entered, but only 17 faced the starter's gun.

## CAMBRIDGE K. T. GETS PICTURE OF FIRST COMMANDER

Cambridge commandery, Knights Templars was presented on Thursday night in its asylum in Massachusetts avenue, with a picture of its first eminent commander, the late Charles Harris. The donor was Joseph Warren commander, from which he had withdrawn more than 21 years ago to become a charter member of the Templars organization in Cambridge.

The unlooked for incident took place at a fraternal visit to the commandery by delegations from Beaumont of Malden and Joseph Warren of Roxbury. The visitors entered the hall under escort of a committee headed by Generalissimo Wardwell, with whom were associated Past Commanders Charles M. Pear, Charles E. Hadcock, Lafayette G. Blair (D. C. G.), Alfred E. Parker, Charles O. Welch and Howard F. Peak.

There was an exemplification of the order of the Red Cross, after which Eminent Commander Knowlton said he had learned that Cambridge commandery did not possess a picture of its late senior past commander, and the mother commandery had decided to bestow such a gift upon the daughter and with it the best wishes and congratulations from the parent.

## SUGAR COMPANY PRIVILEGE HELD UP

WASHINGTON—A temporary injunction was granted by the commerce court Tuesday against the enforcement of an order of the interstate commerce commission requiring that the Federal Sugar Refining Company of Yonkers, N. Y., have the privileges of the lighterage charges the sugar refineries in New York city enjoy to the Jersey terminals of the trunk line railroads.

The court denied the motion of the commission, the United States and the Federal company to dismiss the case, and restrained the commission from enforcing its order until the court had had further opportunity to hear the questions at issue. It is probable that the case eventually will reach the supreme court of the United States.

## BACK FROM INDIA ON HARVARD TRIP

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Sumner W. Cushing, a former member of the high school faculty, who has been appointed head of the geographic and physiographic department of the state normal school at Salem, returned Tuesday from a six-months trip in the heart of India in the interests of Harvard. The success of the expedition of which he had charge exceeded all expectations. As a result the university will be enabled to get out a complete physiographical treatise of the world.

## NEW YORK BANKERS SAY INHERITANCE TAX LAW IS CONFISCATORY

ALBANY, N. Y.—In response to a call from the allied real estate interests of the state, bankers, lawyers and business men from many sections gathered here Tuesday night and denounced the present inheritance tax law passed by the last Legislature as a confiscatory measure. It was declared that if it remains in force it will not only drive practically all the wealthy people out of the state, but will cause a withdrawal of capital from New York corporations and idleness for thousands of working men.

It was intimated Tuesday night that the Harte bill, now in committee, may be passed soon. Governor Dix some weeks ago sent a special message to the Legislature declaring that since the law was enacted \$400,000,000 in capital had moved out of the state.

The Harte bill provides for a tax of 1 per cent on direct bequests of from \$500 to \$50,000; 5 per cent on collateral bequests of the same size; 2 per cent direct on bequests of from \$50,000 to \$250,000; 6 per cent on collateral; 3 per cent direct on bequests of from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000; 7 per cent on collateral; 4 per cent direct on bequests of more than \$1,000,000, and 8 per cent on collateral.

The Harte bill provides for a tax of 1 per cent on direct bequests of from \$500 to \$50,000; 5 per cent on collateral bequests of the same size; 2 per cent direct on bequests of from \$50,000 to \$250,000; 6 per cent on collateral; 3 per cent direct on bequests of from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000; 7 per cent on collateral; 4 per cent direct on bequests of more than \$1,000,000, and 8 per cent on collateral.

## ARRANGE QUIET FOURTH PLANS IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Already the Independence Day Association of this city is making plans for its annual quiet celebration of the Fourth of July. One of the features will be a play festival, in which it is expected more than 1,500 children will take part. The children now are rehearsing folk dances and drills.

This is the year in which Springfield observes its two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary, and because of this a pageant will be presented having to do chiefly with historical facts. There will be choral singing in Court square, literary exercises, a community picnic in Forest park, band concert in various parts of the city, neighborhood fireworks displays and a careful regulation of the sale and use of fireworks and explosives. The city ordinances limit the fireworks to between 4 and 9 a. m. and between 7 and 10 p. m. on the Fourth.

Every effort is being made to interest the school children in the celebration.

## COMMONWEALTH AVENUE TRAFFIC RULING DUE SOON

Boston park commissioners are expected to decide this week the appeal for a change in traffic rules applying only to Commonwealth avenue between Arlington street and the Ericson statue west of Massachusetts avenue, requiring motor vehicles to use the left side of the driveway instead of the right.

The commissioners today began to consider the testimony of those who appeared at a special hearing on the question on Tuesday. Many motorists protested against the rules and many residents of Commonwealth avenue protested against any change.

The argument against the rules was that changing from the right to the left side of the driveway at the Ericson monument was difficult.

Robert Peabody and Daniel H. Cookley of the commission heard the arguments.

## HARLEM LUMBER YARD FIRE CAUSES LOSS OF \$150,000

NEW YORK—A \$150,000 fire kept the firemen busy for several hours early today on West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, between Eighth and Manhattan avenues.

The flames destroyed the yard of the C. E. Ross Lumber Company, piled high with lumber stock, the one-story office building where it started and which contained a large tank of gasoline, burned out the rear of four apartment houses and consumed five smaller wooden buildings. The gasoline did not explode, although the flames were all around it.

Marines from the cruiser were landed to help the police guard the banks in the province of Entre Minho, bordering on the Spanish frontier.

The bluejackets later proceeded to Caminha, on the river Minho, to prevent the monarchist conspirators at Tuy, a Spanish frontier town, from crossing the river into Portugal.

A collective protest of the bishops against the separation law has been issued.

An official statement in the Secular says that both the army and the navy are prepared to defend the republic.

## OHIO LEGISLATOR TRIAL PROCEEDS

COLUMBUS, O.—With the jury completed today, the trial of Representative George B. Nye, charged with soliciting a bribe, will be started in earnest. Eleven jurors were selected Tuesday.

As a result of Tuesday's hearing before the Ohio Senate investigating committee, Edmond Cook, editor of the Columbus Citizen, and Attorney Charles J. Pretzman, once president of the chamber of commerce, who represented the Burnside detective agency in the bribery matter, were arrested. Both these men say that a test suit is to be made on the question of whether the Senate committee can compel the giving of testimony in the investigation. Warrants are out for three others.

## DR. MULLOWNEY TAKES POSITION.

Dr. P. H. Mullowney, who was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald to be a health commissioner, has been approved by the civil service commission and will commence his new duties with the health board today. He takes the place of the late Frederick O. North.

WINTHROP BOY RUN OVER.

Harold Baker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baker of 177 Pauline street, Winthrop, was killed by a train while walking the railroad track early today.

## REMOVAL SALE

## MILWAUKEE'S LAKE TRAFFIC FOR YEAR IS OVER 8,000,000 TONS

Report of Chamber of Commerce Shows That Wisconsin City Is Greatly Increasing Business Activities.

### BANK DEPOSITS BIG

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Large increase in the business and commerce of this city is shown by the report of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce which the organization is circulating.

During 1910 5,061,201 tons of coal were received at Milwaukee by lake, 700,000 tons more than the preceding year.

Grain shipments by water to lower lake points have been gradually reduced. In 1910 8,064,948 bushels of grain were shipped by water to the lower lake ports, while 10 years ago the amount was more than 12,000,000 bushels. The lake rates at Buffalo, which have recently been under investigation by the interstate commerce commission, are blamed for this.

The number of vessels of all classes entering and leaving Milwaukee harbor has increased 4 per cent in 30 years, and the registered tonnage of all such vessels has increased 223 per cent, showing the increased size of modern boats.

The actual tonnage carried into and out of Milwaukee by lake in 1910 was 8,064,948 tons, the largest in the history of the city. This is actual freight carried.

The total grain shipments out of Milwaukee in 1910 were 29,515,845 bushels, of which barley amounted to 4,382,210.

The total deposits received at the banks for 1910 amounted to \$2,340,028,743.

The amount of barley marketed at Milwaukee showed an increase of 15.5 per cent over 1909.

There was grown in Wisconsin a crop of 22,429,000 bushels of barley, somewhat less than in 1909, but 13 per cent of the total crop of the country.

The report contains an exhaustive review of the work of the freight bureau under the direction of George A. Schroeder, who has had a great many cases before the interstate commerce commission affecting not only Milwaukee but this entire section of the country.

### TALKS ON CITY PLANNING ARE SOON TO BEGIN

Prof. James S. Pray, head of the department of landscape architecture at Harvard University, will deliver the first of six addresses on city planning and its relation to Boston, in the Tremont building, on Monday.

The series of talks will continue through June. The relation of a city plan to business development and to social work rather than its relation merely to city beautification, will be emphasized and discussed.

The city planning talk will be an important feature of the campaign that "Boston-1915" has opened to obtain for Boston the most comprehensive plan which the wisdom of students of the subject can evolve. Professor Pray will deliver the complete series.

"There is nothing which 'Boston-1915' can do of greater permanent value for Boston than to obtain a comprehensive city plan," said C. Bertrand Thompson, secretary, today; "a plan by which the city of today can be improved and to which it shall be built as it grows, a plan which shall give us not merely a beautiful city to look at but a splendid city in which to live and do our work."

"Everyone interested in the development of Boston is necessarily interested in the subject of city planning and its application to this city."

### CONFIRM REPORT OF SODA DEPOSIT IN AFRICAN LAKE

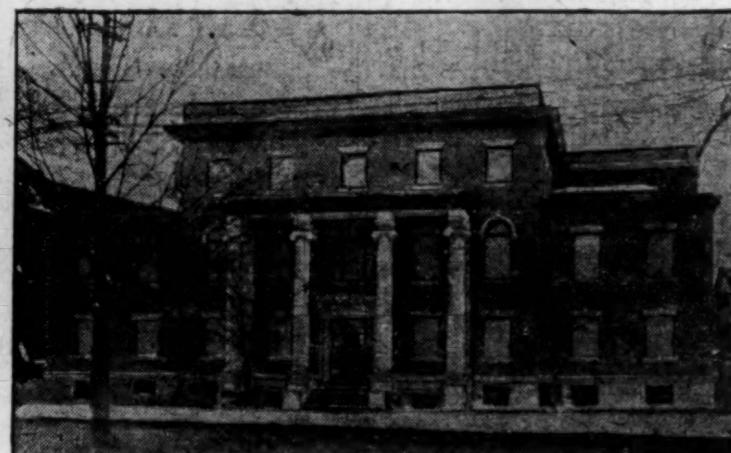
Reports of the vast soda deposit at Lake Magadi in East Africa have been cleared up by the report of an expedition which penetrated quite to the interior of Britain's remote possession—as far, indeed, as 15 miles from the frontier of German East Africa. The ascertained facts, according to the Chemical News, are more surprising than were the first reports.

What, in the case of an ordinary lake, would be water, consists at Magadi of a solid deposit of soda; with a hard surface looking like pink marble. During the wet season, which in this region is very short—the surface is covered with a few inches of water. Immediately after the cessation of the rains the whole of the surface becomes dry with the exception of a margin about 30 yards wide.

Even during the wet season the amount of water on the surface in no way renders impracticable the working of the deposit. For many years "Indians" from Nairobi, who use this soda for washing purposes, have been removing it from the lake without regard to the season.

**MONTEVIDEO RIOTS REPORTED.** MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The declaration of a general strike in sympathy with the strike of tramway employees has led to rioting in the capital. The proclamation of a state of siege is imminent. Business and traffic has been suspended and the custom house closed.

### NEW MASONIC HALL FOR CAMBRIDGE



Exterior of building which is to house all the branches of the order in the University city.

### MASONIC BUILDING IN CAMBRIDGE IS NEAR COMPLETION

Cambridge's Masonic building, which has been in course of construction for several months on Massachusetts Avenue, North Cambridge, opposite Devonport street, is progressing rapidly toward completion. Work upon the building has been pushed to the utmost, with the result that the exterior is practically done, as is a large part of the interior finishing. It will be some months, however, before the Masons can hope to have their housewarming and reception, as the plans call for a most excellent equipment for the interior and it will take some time to install this. When completed the building will house all of the Cambridge Masonic bodies, an arrangement which has been impossible in the past, as none of the halls rented by the lodges was large enough to accommodate all. The exterior of the building is of brick and limestone.

The second day's conference of the American Association of Museums is in progress today at Cambridge. The opening meeting took place at 10 a. m. at the Fogg Art Museum.

Election of officers was followed by these papers: "The Organization and Work of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," by Dr. Edward Robinson; "Relation of the Art Museum to a University," by Edward W. Forbes; "The Pendleton Collection of Furniture," by Hugo Elliott; "Possible Connections Between the Museum and the School," by Miss Anna D. Slocum; "Comparison Between American and European Museums," by Dr. Edwin Atlee Barber; "Exhibition of the Plan of the New Germanic Museum of Harvard University," by Prof. Hugo Francke.

Luane was served at 1:30 p. m. at the Harvard Union, and remarks were made by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university.

At 3 p. m. the program was continued in the University Museum geological lecture hall as follows: "Cooperation Collecting," by George P. Goll (read by Mr. Töthaker); "Preparation of Mushrooms for Exhibition Purposes," by Dr. Sigmond Graenicher; "What Shall We Do With Our Skeletons and Fossils?" by Dr. Frederick A. Lucas. Inspection of the museum.

At 8 p. m. at the Boston Society of Natural History the program will be continued with these papers: "Educational Features of a State Museum," stereopticon, by Miss Alicia M. Zierden; "The Fairbanks Museum and Its Work," stereopticon, by Miss Delta E. Griffin; "The Maoris and Geysers of New Zealand," stereopticon, by Dr. Charles E. Cummings.

On Thursday the 9:33 a. m. train will be taken at the North station for a third day's conference at Salem.

The list of new officers elected at this morning's session follows: President, Prof. Edward S. Morse, Peabody museum, Salem; first vice-president, Henry T. Ward, public museum city of Milwaukee; second vice-president, Dr. S. Gilman; assistant secretary, Miss Laura L. Weeks, Charleston, S. C. museum; councilors for 1911-14, Henry W. Kent, Metropolitan museum, New York, and Frederick J. V. Skiff, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

The council, apparently, is unwilling to accept Mr. Stevens as a member of the commission, although ready to endorse other men whom the Governor has considered for places on the board.

An attempt on the part of the councilors to induce the Governor to name men preferred by them met with a decided rebuff. He is quoted as saying:

"The Governor will name this commission on his own initiative and refuses to make the appointments as requested."

Councilors Gill and Greer sustained the Governor each time he endeavored to name a combination that would meet the approval of the council as a whole.

Raymond V. Stevens of Landaff, whom Governor Bass named each time, was foremost in putting through the last Legislature a bill providing for the settlement of the railroad rate matter.

The law went into effect on May 15, but will be inactive until the commission is named which has the work of carrying out the instructions of the law.

The council, apparently, is unwilling to accept Mr. Stevens as a member of the commission, although ready to endorse other men whom the Governor has considered for places on the board.

The four combinations were as follows:

First—Edward C. Niles of Concord, Clarence E. Clough of Lebanon and Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff.

Second—Edward C. Niles of Concord, Roland H. Spalding of Rochester and Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff.

Third—John E. Benton of Keene, William Savacook of Manchester and Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff.

Fourth—John E. Benton of Keene, Clarence E. Clough of Lebanon and Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff.

Councilor Lord, after the four votes had been taken, offered a resolution that Governor Bass be requested to appoint as the public service commission Edward C. Niles of Concord, Roland H. Spalding of Rochester and William J. Starr of Manchester.

When put to a vote the same councilors who had opposed other combinations, Entwhistle, Lord and Turner, voted in favor of the resolution.

### BOY SCOUTS WANT A SAFE FOURTH

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Boy Scouts of this city have voted to enjoy a safe Fourth of July. They will conduct a crusade against the use of revolvers, guns, toy canons, fire crackers and fireworks on Independence day. They are planning special activities for the day bearing on instances in the history of the United States and the deeds of frontiersmen.

**PROVIDENCE RIOTS REPORTED.** MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The declaration of a general strike in sympathy with the strike of tramway employees has led to rioting in the capital. The proclamation of a state of siege is imminent. Business and traffic has been suspended and the custom house closed.

### DENVER MERCHANTS WILL RAISE \$50,000 TO REVIVE PAGEANT

Retail Association of Chamber of Commerce Decides to Hold Old Festival of Mountain and Plain.

### WILL LAST A WEEK

DENVER, Colo.—The merchants of this city have joined forces for a revival of the Festival of Mountain and Plain this fall. At a meeting of the Retail Association of the Chamber of Commerce it was decided to raise \$50,000 and make the pageant one of the biggest events of its kind ever held in the West.

E. L. Scholtz, president of the Retail Association, has been authorized to name a committee of ten to solicit funds for the festival. C. M. Day, president of the festival association, says \$50,000 will be needed to make the event a big success. The two organizations will work together in promoting the festival.

The festival association directors expressed a willingness to turn its property, cash and organization over to the retail association upon certain terms if it was thought desirable. President Day proposed that in that event a new corporation be formed and that stock be sold to the amount of \$25,000. The present association agreed to turn its assets over to a new company of that kind. Instead of adopting that plan, it was decided that the two organizations cooperate with each other.

The two plans were submitted by Mr. Day. Under the arrangement entered into the retail association will have 10 representatives on the festival association board. The details of the plan will be worked out at an early meeting, provided the business men show a willingness to back the movement by making liberal subscriptions.

October probably will be the month for holding the festival. That month is chosen because the merchants, hotels and restaurants usually have plenty of business during the midsummer, and by holding it in the fall better accommodations can be afforded the visitors. The plan is to make the festival an event lasting a week. It will embrace many novel and interesting features and will be made attractive to people from beyond the borders of the state. The success of the festival this year is expected to result in its being made a permanent affair.

The committee are very desirous that merchants be prepared when they call to say just how much they can give toward the fund.

The second reading of the Parliament bill in the House of Lords was moved Tuesday by Lord Morley.

Although he emphasized the fact that the bill must pass the Lords as it stood, the speech was conciliatory, and dwelt on the substantial and important powers still left in the hands of the peers.

Lord Morley said that when the bill had passed it would be open to the government not only to consider the reconstitution of the second chamber, but whether some less dilatory procedure than that provided in the Parliament bill might not be desirable.

He favored a settlement of the question of reforms by an agreement between the political parties, but the government, he said, would not consent to a second chamber constructed on a principle of resistance to their legislation.

Lord Morley concluded his address with the hope that the peers would have a cause "which may land the country in a great difficulty and perhaps in grave confusion."

Lord Middleton, said, that the Unionists would not oppose the second reading of the veto bill, but that they would amend it in committee.

**MANILA SCOUTS PROVE WORTH AS FIRE FIGHTERS**

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The seventy-eighth annual convention of the Psi Upsilon fraternity opens tonight with an informal reception at the Falmouth hotel, Portland.

Delegates and many alumni and undergraduate members representing 23 chapters from Maine to California are registered at the Falmouth hotel. Every chapter has sent one or more delegates. Large delegations are present from the New England chapters.

The convention this year is in the hands of the Kappa chapter of Bowdoin College and the members of the various committees have been hard at work for months in preparation for the big event.

In addition to the undergraduate committees, the many alumni of Portland and vicinity have given their hearty sup-

port and aid.

The program for Thursday will include a business session at the Falmouth hotel in the morning, a visit to Bowdoin College and the home of Kappa Chapter and a private party at the Rollaway skating rink in the evening. While in Brunswick William DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, will hold a reception in Hubbard hall for the party, and Kappa Chapter will hold a reception at their fraternity house on Maine street in honor of its guests. Dinner will be served at the famous New Meadows Inn.

Friday, after a business session at the Falmouth hotel, the party will leave Portland for a sail through Casco bay by special steamer and will enjoy a clam bake on Long Island followed by a baseball game between the East and West. In the evening the fraternity banquet will be held at the Falmouth hotel.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed at \$8200, with \$3600 on the lot.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Zieman from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

## Leading Hotels and Summer Resorts

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW OCEAN HOUSE  
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

OPEN JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 11

Delightfully situated on the famous North Shore, fifteen miles from Boston. Overlooks the sea and directly located upon the Ocean Boulevard. Accommodations for 275 people. Private suites with bath. Rates \$5 per day and up.

E. R. GRABOW COMPANY  
673 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW ENGLAND.

Hotel  
Somerset

Commonwealth Av. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE  
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up  
Room with Bath, \$3.00 and up  
Parlor Bedrooms and Bath, \$5.00 and upSPECIAL INDUCEMENTS  
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.

## Hotel Wentworth

New Castle, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

OPENS JUNE 24TH

Notable for its beauty of location and perfection of service.

ON THE IDEAL TOUR

Every facility for sport and recreation. Fine golf course, yachting, fishing, still and motor boating, tennis, golf, tennis and garage under competent supervision. Music by Symphony Orchestra. Accommodates 500. Local and long distance telephone in each room. Special today for beautifully illustrated book.

H. W. PRIEST, Managing Director.

Wentworth Hotel Company  
Portsmouth, N. H.

Winter Season, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

## CASCOC BAY

LITTLEJOHN'S ISLAND, ME.

Rockinore House and Cottages. A quiet,

restful place, surrounded by woods and

combined. Moderate prices. Booklet.

Opens June 15. G. H. HAMILTON, Prop.

Wentworth Hotel Company

Portsmouth, N. H.

Winter Season, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

C. H. MORSE, MANAGER.

WESTERN.

WESTERN.

Denver Colorado  
The Brown Palace HotelABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.  
Strictly First Class. Moderate Prices.

C. H. MORSE, MANAGER.

HOTEL ROSSLYN

HART BROS.  
ARMED OPENING OF THE NEW  
ROSSLYN HOTEL  
IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES CAL.European, \$50 to \$2.50  
American, \$4.75 to \$2.00

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

European, \$50 to \$2.50  
American, \$4.75 to \$2.00THE SHIRLEY  
THE HOUSE OF COMFORTS  
DENVER, COLO.  
DON S. FRASER.THE IMPERIAL  
PORTLAND-ORE.MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED  
FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERSPHIL. METSCHAN & SONS,  
PROPRIETORS.Alta Vista Hotel  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

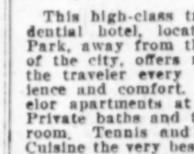
RATES, \$1 AND UP.

Popular price Restaurant, with cuisine and  
table service that has no superior. First-class  
garage adjoining.HOTEL TOURS  
Denver, Colorado.Strictly first class. Moderate rooms.  
50 suit with bath. Public bath on each  
floor. Scenic view of city and mountains  
from roof garden. Opposite the State  
Capitol. Write for descriptive booklet.

F. D. MOON, Proprietor.

HOTEL TOURS  
Denver, Colorado.Strictly first class. Moderate rooms.  
50 suit with bath. Public bath on each  
floor. Scenic view of city and mountains  
from roof garden. Opposite the State  
Capitol. Write for descriptive booklet.

F. D. MOON, Proprietor.

Elms Hotel  
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
53rd and Cornell Av., CHICAGO

This high-class transient and residential hotel, located near Jackson Park, away from the bust and noise of the city, offers modern conveniences for the traveler, every modern convenience and comfort. Family or bachelor apartments at reasonable rates. Private baths and telephones in every room. Unique restaurant and dining room. Cuisine the very best. One block only from L. C. station, 10 minutes to city.

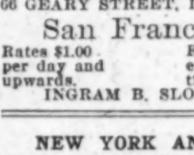
Telephone H. P. 2020.

Finest Hotel on Great Lakes

adjacent the great South. Famous for the golf links, tennis courts, lagoons, lakes, flower beds, drives, etc.

Those wishing quiet find secluded nooks they seek, while others enjoy the larger galleries. The  
high-class transient summer guest finds always a hearty welcome

Illustrated booklet on request to Manager, 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago

HOTEL GRAYSTONE  
66 GEARY STREET, IN THE HEART OF  
San Francisco, Cal.Rates \$1.00 per day and up  
Family trade solicited. Special rates for  
traveling guests.

INGRAM B. SLOCUM, Manager.

HOTEL GRAYSTONE  
66 GEARY STREET, IN THE HEART OF  
San Francisco, Cal.Rates \$1.00 per day and up  
Family trade solicited. Special rates for  
traveling guests.

INGRAM B. SLOCUM, Manager.

MAPLEWOOD  
Green Lake, Wis.  
And Cottages. An ideal family resort. Fog  
booklet, rates, etc. address

VICTOR KUTCHIN.

Illustrated booklet on request to Manager, 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago

W. YORK AND EASTERN.  
Martha Washington  
New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 29th Street, Near 5th Ave.

Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.

Rates, \$1.50 and up

Convenient to subway and cross town cars. Close to the theater and shopping district.

A. W. EAGER.

PROSPECT HOUSE  
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.  
OPENS JUNE 24. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage, Delightful Climate, Pure Water. Booklet. NEW YORK OFFICE, 1122 BROADWAY, COR. 28TH ST.

HOTEL OSTEND

Whole Block, Boardwalk Front, Atlantic City, N. J.

Cap. 500. Special rates for moderate rates.

Hot and cold water, bath, Booking and calendar. Select location. D. P. RAITER.

NEW CLARION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky ave., 24th

hours from beach. Eleventh to street level.

Special weekly rates. Booklet. Open all year. S. E. BONIFACE.

NEW HOTEL MERION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Vermont ave., near beach. Newly built and open all year; capacity 300. Cottages unreserved.

MACK LATZ &amp; CO.

THE COLONIA  
535 W. 11th St., New York City.  
Under new management. Strictly first class in every particular. Reasonable rates. Permanent and transient guests. Mr. Riverside Drive and Cathedral Parkway. Take Broadway to 11th St. Phone 654 Morningside.

Are You to Travel?



The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

# Pillsbury's BEST Right Thinking FLOUR Right Eating

Two of the most important things in life—  
It was Right Thinking that made  
THIS FLOUR  
the Standard for Quality.

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.  
AND GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

**The Kindel Kind**

A Davenport by Day. The combination parlor davenport and full size bed; change made without moving from wall; bedding always in place. So simple and easy a child operates it. Roomy wardrobe box under. Fitted with felted cotton mattress. Has luxuriously Turkish springs. Cannot close accidentally.

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO US.  
KINDEL BED CO. NEW YORK CHICAGO TORONTO

A Full-Size Bed by Night.

ORDER THESE FROM YOUR DEALER  
"DIAMOND STATE FIBRE"

Waste Cans, Trucks, Boxes and Corners of All Kind: Last Indefinitely. We make Fibre for all purposes—in sheets, rods, tubes, washers, disks and special shapes. Diamond Fibre Standard Colors and all Trunk Specialties. Angles and Bands.

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO. ELMER, DEL.

## DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

It surely does pay, and pays tremendously. It is one of the greatest single business-building agencies of modern times. Results that the right kind of advertising will bring in the future will be stupendous. The Monitor is interested in the right kind of advertising now; that is, clean and honest advertising. That is the only kind the Monitor considers. So the legitimate advertiser does not have to compete with questionable offerings in the Monitor. The Monitor has ample testimony that advertising in it has brought gratifying results. Its own experience in using its paper for its own publicity has likewise shown conclusively that the right kind of advertising in the right medium certainly does pay.

### WALKING SKIRTS

Enter the tweed skirt that is short, well fitted, pocketed and rain and dust defying. It is a practical walking skirt for mountain climbers, for "shirtwaist girls" for city business women.

There are many styles to copy when making it. The circular skirt is always good if you are able to prevent sagging at the back seam. This can be done by sewing a tape with the edges the full length of the back seam.

The two-piece skirt with the seams at the sides is very satisfactory.

Then there is the circular form, with piecing at the center line of both back and front.

A deep hem is stitched with eight or ten rows of stitching; a little pocket with a buttoned flap is added, and a narrow stitched belt of the same material finishes the eminently practical garment.—New York Press.

### SHIFTING COLORS

The changeable idea enters into some delightful figured sheer stiffs. A wonderfully chintz-like frock of marked simplicity, aside from its material, mouseline, was shot with three colors—a soft green, a blue as soft and a light yellowish brown—and scattered over this ground were large black dots, says the Chicago Record-Herald. With every movement of the folds, with every ray of light, the color changed and shifted, but it was never anything save harmoniously subdued.

### HOLED PIE PLATES

Pie plates with the bottom liberally perforated sell for 8 cents apiece, says the Washington Herald. The small holes allow the the bottom crust to become thoroughly baked and browned.

### CELLULOID OBJECTS

The pink and blue toilet articles of celluloid have never been in great demand, for the shades of the two colors have not been especially pleasing. Now the shops are showing the articles in a lavender that is really charming, and it is likely that the new color will vie with white in popularity, says the Montreal Star.

Speaking of celluloid, one can find the most attractive boudoir clocks mounted in celluloid now.

Another departure in these articles is having some of the toilet boxes with mirror mounted tops.

### WATCH FLOWERS

Do not neglect the window garden even though the plants are at their best, says the New Era. Turn the plants once a week; stir the surface soil; wash the pots with strong soap suds; give plenty of fresh air daily; shower the plants once a week; watch for pests. See that the warm spring sunshine does not scorch your plants.

### LARGE REVERS

Many of the Eton jackets have large revers. They are either the supple, folded satin shapes, or the straight flat ones. They can be of contrasting color, embroidered and beaded.—Washington Herald.

# FASHIONS AND

## WILL AID WOMEN WHEN SEWING

Little workbags for holding materials.

A DAINTY small work bag can be made in melon shape. Cut pasteboard in five oval pieces, measuring six inches long and two and one-quarter inches across the center, the widest part. Taper to point at each end. Cover each piece with flowered silk on outside and plain on inside, allowing a half inch for turning in.

When the pieces are finished join the sections edge to edge by overcasting, when they form a melon shaped bag. Fasten a ribbon to the points for a hanger and add a small rosette to cover the joining. Such a bag is pretty in green or brown suede lined with gray silks, or in linen with a cross-stitch or floral design embroidered on all but the center section, which forms the bottom. Old pieces of brocade make handsome bags, the seams being covered with gold cord, which is also used for hanger. Add a tassel on each point.

A collapsible work box may be made from a five-inch square of cardboard and two 12-inch squares, one for the outside of suede, glazed leather, velvet or cretonne; the other of figured or plain silk for inside.

Insert the small square between the two pieces of material and stitch closely around it. Round off corners of bag and some ribbon at top of case.

Four spots of thread are attached to the case by short lengths of ribbon or cord, knotted at one end so that the spool does not slip off, the upper end being sewed to each corner of the case and the spools hanging down. Have black and white silk, and black and white cotton.

Another little hanging case may be made of a strip of raffia an inch wide and five inches long, from which are suspended scissors, a thimble case, a needle-book and spools of thread.

### HATS OF MANILA

The hats of manila are exceedingly light in weight and will prove most delightful for hot weather. Manila is brought out in natural tone and colors and is frequently combined with other straws or fabrics, which are applied as underlinings, facings, crowns, etc.

An attractive French model hat of black hemp was faced with olive green manila and trimmed with large overlapping leaves of velvet; black ones in the center and multi-colored ones at the sides.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### FICHU DRAPERY

The fichu drapery is quite evident on majority of gowns, says the Montreal Star.

It can be snowy net or colored linen or batiste. It is frequently tied in a butterfly bow at the back and a bolero effect is given in the draping of the folds at the front.

### STITCH STOCKINGS

Stockings must be frequently changed, to wear well. To prevent dropped stitches, or "laddering," stitch twice around the top of each stocking on the machine, just below the hem, stretching the stocking as wide as you can while stitching.—Denver Times.

### DOLLS A WOMAN'S SPECIALTY

With them she illustrates life in various countries.

ALL of us have ideas, but, alas! the most of them are not ours, because as an actual fact, we borrowed them. Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis Scantlebury, however, is one of those wise ones who have ideas and put them into action, says Huinan Life.

When a girl she was fond of stories, and listened to many which her Scotch grandmother told her about historical events and persons. She evidently was striving for the very kind of teaching which the schools of today offer. This yearning may be one explanation of the fact that she has brought to the educational field a new idea. This idea is to illustrate the life of children of different countries by the use of dolls.

A few years ago, Mrs. Scantlebury planned as an entertainment a dolls' reception. The many children who saw these dolls were so extremely interested in them that she decided to look up the costumes of babies of the different lands. She spent hours in studying the most authentic books on the subject, and in consulting with natives as to the details. One phlegmatic Chinaman, when he showed him the Chinese baby she had dressed, threw up his hands, jabbering exclamations of pleasure. After much hard work a set of 15 were dressed, packed in boxes with the flag of their country, and handed over to the school board of Springfield, Mass., for use in the public schools. There was such a demand for them that one doll was all that could be kept in each room at a time.

These children are so daintily dressed that even a masculine reporter was forced to say, "Little Gretchen, the German baby, will cause ecstasy in some of its feminine beholders, and even a man with sufficient courage, for sincerity would have to say that it certainly is cute." The teachers report that all the children "just love" the Eskimo mother and baby, perhaps because they are soft and clinging. These dolls are known in several corners of the globe.

## STYLISH DRESS OF FOULARD

Short tunic with over blouse.

THE short tunic with over blouse is one of the latest garments. This is designed for young girls and small women and is combined with a plain skirt to make an exceptionally smart and attractive dress. In the illustration,

foulard is the material and satinining, while the guimpe is over lace, but such a frock can be from a great many different fabrics equal success. The tunic itself is able for everything seasonable and used with skirt to match or of contrasting material.

Chiffon or marquisette in combination with silk would be exceedingly attractive. For the entire gown, the modal is one for linen and other washable as well as for the foulard. In fact little tunic is one of those garments become simple or dressy as it is in one way or another.

Ball fringe is extensively worn season and makes a charming finish if a plainer dress is wanted, the skirt could be finished with an under-facing, and the fringe on the skirt is made of one material throughout.

This skirt is five gored and, in substance, it is finished with a straight attached to the lower edge, but extended to the full length if liked.

The guimpe is entirely separate and can be of any preferred material style. The tunic can be made in length illustrated or either shown longer, as indicated by the dotted line, the back view.

For the 16 year size, the over-blouse with tunic will require 3 1/2 yards material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 30 inches long, from which will be needed 3 1/2 yards 2 1/2 yards 36 or 1 1/4 yards 44, with 21 inches wide for the band and 1 yard for the trimming of the tunic.

A pattern of the over-blouse tunic, No. 6963, or of the skirt, in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age, can be had at any May's agency or will be sent by mail. 132 East 23d street, New York; sonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

## ART OF MAKING BUTTONHOLES

Lesson from a course in a western college.

FROM a lesson in the elementary sewing course of the Girls Home Economic Club affiliated with the Kansas State Agricultural College are taken these directions for buttonhole making.

To make a buttonhole, begin the slit about 1/4 of an inch from the edge and, being sure to cut it on a thread through both or all thicknesses of the cloth, cut it as long as the diameter of the button that is to pass through it. In working the buttonhole, the thread used should be sufficiently long to complete it, otherwise there is apt to be a rough place in the edge when the thread is changed. Heavy material requires heavy thread. In any case, the thread should be a little heavier than the thread in the cloth to be worked. Use as fine a needle as will carry the thread.

When working hold the buttonhole slanting across the forefinger, having the edge of the material next to you. Make a bar of two or more stitches across the lower end to keep it from stretching, then strand the buttonhole by taking two or more stitches down the side, across the end, and up the other side, bringing the needle out at the same place as before. If the material is light, one or two threads will be a sufficient strand, but if it is heavy, three or four will be necessary. This will strengthen the buttonhole and will be covered by the stitches. Next overcast the edges, sinking the overcasting stitch a thread beyond stranding. Four or five overcasting stitches along each side will be found sufficient. Overcasting prevents raveling and will hold the strands in place, but neither the stranding nor the overcasting should be too deep, as both must be covered by the buttonhole stitch. The last stitch in overcasting should

bring the needle out at the end slit ready to begin working the hole. Bring the point of the thread through toward the worker deep in number of threads to cover threads that have gone before as when pulling out.

Before pulling through make the buttonhole purly by taking the thread the eye of the needle and carrying around the point of the needle direction in which the work is to be done. When the end is reached take several spreading stitches, making if a rounded end is desired. Cut down the other side. If a bar is put down the needle into a purly on the side of the slit, the thread the two together, make several long stitches length of the width of the but stitches, and cover with but stitches. On heavy material it to make two rows of running around the place when the but is cut. Glue is sometimes used the thicknesses of the material together.

In making a tailored buttonhole end next the edge should be made a stiletto first and then as soon as round hole is made, cut the slit this, extending back in the proportion. This is worked in the same manner as the one above.

In making the buttonhole, with bars, work down the first side and then in beginning to come up the side make a bar at the end, just made the bar to finish the first hole given. Continue down the working the other bar upon the completion of the buttonhole. The directions given for working the buttonhole will give a double purly.

## DECORATIONS FOR A NURSE

Children will put on some if given space.

THE walls of a nursery may be painted in a pleasing tone. Pictures can then be pasted upon them with the knowledge that they can be washed off when interested in them has waned. Perhaps a more effective treatment is to have a dado of natural colored burlap. This is proof against the kicking and hammering of little toes, and also finger marks. A soft-toned paper, finished at the top with a frieze, will prove an interesting and suitable treatment. If the room has a northern aspect the paper should be pink or of golden tones; if a southern aspect, blues, greens and browns will soften the sunlight that floods into the room. If the ceiling is low, the three divisions of the wall space may chop the walls too much and a nursery paper such as the "Kate Greenaway" could be used above the dado. There is a remarkable assortment of friezes to be found on the market. Those showing animals, or children at play, are always popular with the little ones.

Another nursery had its walls with green burlap squares, on which were pasted. These squares all prepared by the children, but

pass the censorship of their mother for they were allowed to add nursery wails. Children unques take a true interest in their pictures if they are allowed to take even a part in its decoration.

The furniture of a nursery is simple and substantial, but not proportion to the little inmates room. There should be at least a "child-size" table and several chairs.

Rugs are now made with patterns. Some of these are specially designed to please the children.

Simple curtains that can be recommended give a dainty freshness to a room.

# THE HOUSEHOLD

## FOR SHIRT WAISTS, CENTERPIECES OR SCARFS

Clover pattern in white or colored cotton or silk.



THE clover pattern is charming in either white or colored cotton or silk. It is used with good effect on shirt waists, centerpieces or scarfs. The clovers are worked in the solid satin stitch and the leaves, veins and stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 0 or filo floss should be used.

### HOLIDAY CAKES

Little holiday cakes called nut bars are made in families where there are children. To make them: Beat whites of six eggs until stiff, add gradually, while beating constantly, 4 ounces of powdered sugar; then add three ounces of chocolate (melted and slightly cooled), and chopped almonds. Spread mixture a quarter of an inch thick in a pan, sprinkle with chopped nuts and bake in a very slow oven 45 minutes. There should be used one-half pound of almonds. Cut in finger-shaped pieces.—Chicago Post.

### TRY GROUND RICE

Ground rice is excellent for cleaning white cloth, says the Spokane Chronicle. It should be applied with a piece of clean white flannel, left for two or three hours, and then well brushed and shaken.

### ETIQUETTE OF THE WEDDING

Details before and after the ceremony.

A WEDDING ceremony is performed in church or in the home of the bride or in that of one of her near relatives. After the ceremony the bride's family entertains that of the groom and such friends of both contracting parties as they choose to invite. For a reception in the bride's home provision is made for refreshments.

The family of the bride provides the decorations for church and house and gives the reception. Carriages for the wedding party and all other requirements, except those specified for the room, are provided by the bride's family.

It is customary for the bride to present each of her maids with some memento of the occasion.

Maids furnish their own costumes and dress alike. The maid or matron-of-honor usually wears a costume of the same material and color as those of the maids, but made differently. She may wear white, like the bride, or white over the color worn by the bridesmaids.

The church and house are decorated with greenery and flowers. Flowers in white or in white and one color are chosen.

Morning weddings take place before 1 o'clock and are followed by a wedding breakfast. Afternoon and evening weddings are followed by a reception at which guests are served at small decorated tables or they may be seated about the room and served from a large table.

The groom provides bouquets for the maid, matron or maid-of-honor and the bride's bouquet.

The groom presents his bride with a piece of jewelry, or several pieces, one of which is usually worn at the ceremony; hence pearls are the favored jewels for weddings. Each of the attendants (that is, bridesmaids, maid-of-honor and ushers) receives a small piece of jewelry from him. Those for the ladies are usually little brooches or chain and pendant. The ushers usually receive a sashpin.

The "best man" attends to details for the groom, goes with him for the marriage license, orders the carriage to take him to the church, takes charge of the ring until just before the ceremony, enters the church at the entrance near the altar with the groom, and with him waits the bride and her party at the altar. He attends to handing the clergyman his fee and escorts the maid-of-honor from the church after the ceremony.

The ushers are selected from among

### GIRL BECOMES STOREKEEPER

Her rise from \$5 a week to \$1500 a year.

A GIRL 20 years old had a \$5 a week job in a small up-state city general store, working from 8 to 7 o'clock and till 10 at night Saturdays. As she had to pay board, this income didn't go far. But she was ambitious, and managed to put away a bit of change from time to time, with the purpose of ultimately going to a big city, where she believed the chances were better. Finally the savings fund touched \$50. It was the season of half-rate excursions. So she bought a ticket and went, and had no sooner arrived than she began hunting work. All the big department stores took her name and promised to send for her, but there was one establishment which attracted her particularly, and she kept after the superintendent until he offered her a place at \$7 a week. The \$5 girl calmly asked him if he thought she could live on that, and he in confusion made it \$9. She took the job, and kept it five years. Her pay increased until she was getting \$16, and she saved steadily until she had \$1400 put away. Then she began looking around for a business of her own.

Out in a sparsely settled section a brick apartment house had been built; with several stores on the ground floor. Study of real estate tendencies led her to believe that this would ultimately be a fine residential district. Just then the stores could be rented cheap. She found that one of them could be had for \$500 a year and took it on a five-year lease. Another \$500 was put into notions and dry goods. The first year after she opened trade was slow and she barely made a living, every dollar that came in being promptly put back into stock. But other apartment houses were going up and the district was developing rapidly.

The second year she did better. A real estate man paid her two dollars a week for desk room. Stationery was added and a newspaper service with delivery by boys. The third year showed a good profit and by the time her lease was ended and the landlord, regretting his bargain, had raised the rent to \$800, she was able to pay the increase without a murmur.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

The second year she did better. A real estate man paid her two dollars a week for desk room. Stationery was added and a newspaper service with delivery by boys. The third year showed a good profit and by the time her lease was ended and the landlord, regretting his bargain, had raised the rent to \$800, she was able to pay the increase without a murmur.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

### CHOICE OF LAMB

When browned nicely and set in its nest of mint with a fresh salad to be served with it, spring lamb is more luscious than any turkey, and a dainty beside the heavier roast beef, says the Chicago Post.

The butcher who takes his customer into his confidence tells her that the yearling lamb is much better. It is heavier, costs less and there is more meat for the money and weight. The butcher usually keeps the choice yearling for his favorite customers. The meat is tender, the fat forms a nice envelope and it fills the demands of hungry man such as spring lamb cannot do.

The spring lamb crisps up under a hot fire. The yearling crisps on the surface, and the meat under the browning is full of juice, and the most toothsome meat ever cooked. The oven should be hot enough to brown the lamb soon after a steady heat—not too hot, nor yet cooled down. Always allow a quarter of an hour for each pound of the roast.

### MEAT CAKES

A tasty way of using up cold meat is to take equal portions of cold meat and finely minced and mashed potatoes, and mix well together, adding a little salt and pepper and a small piece of butter or drippings, says the Sacramento Union. Form into flat cakes, rub each with flour, brush over with milk, roll in flour and fry in a hot fat till nicely brown.

### JAR CASSEROLE

If one has not a casserole, or, perchance, it is too small to cook the dinner you plan, use a crock jar. This is really an excellent substitute for the casserole. See that the jar has a snug fitting top, either the one that matches the jar or a plate that will cover it well.—Montreal Star.

### SPICED CURRANTS

Pick over seven pounds of currants, wash, drain and remove stems. Put in a preserving-kettle, add five pounds of brown sugar, two cupfuls of vinegar and three tablespoonfuls each of ground cloves and cinnamon, tied in cheesecloth. Heat gradually to the boiling-point, and let simmer one and one-half hours. Store in a stone jar, and keep in a cool, dry place.—Woman's Home Companion.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

The second year she did better. A real estate man paid her two dollars a week for desk room. Stationery was added and a newspaper service with delivery by boys. The third year showed a good profit and by the time her lease was ended and the landlord, regretting his bargain, had raised the rent to \$800, she was able to pay the increase without a murmur.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

The second year she did better. A real estate man paid her two dollars a week for desk room. Stationery was added and a newspaper service with delivery by boys. The third year showed a good profit and by the time her lease was ended and the landlord, regretting his bargain, had raised the rent to \$800, she was able to pay the increase without a murmur.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

The second year she did better. A real estate man paid her two dollars a week for desk room. Stationery was added and a newspaper service with delivery by boys. The third year showed a good profit and by the time her lease was ended and the landlord, regretting his bargain, had raised the rent to \$800, she was able to pay the increase without a murmur.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

The second year she did better. A real estate man paid her two dollars a week for desk room. Stationery was added and a newspaper service with delivery by boys. The third year showed a good profit and by the time her lease was ended and the landlord, regretting his bargain, had raised the rent to \$800, she was able to pay the increase without a murmur.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

The second year she did better. A real estate man paid her two dollars a week for desk room. Stationery was added and a newspaper service with delivery by boys. The third year showed a good profit and by the time her lease was ended and the landlord, regretting his bargain, had raised the rent to \$800, she was able to pay the increase without a murmur.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

The second year she did better. A real estate man paid her two dollars a week for desk room. Stationery was added and a newspaper service with delivery by boys. The third year showed a good profit and by the time her lease was ended and the landlord, regretting his bargain, had raised the rent to \$800, she was able to pay the increase without a murmur.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

The second year she did better. A real estate man paid her two dollars a week for desk room. Stationery was added and a newspaper service with delivery by boys. The third year showed a good profit and by the time her lease was ended and the landlord, regretting his bargain, had raised the rent to \$800, she was able to pay the increase without a murmur.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

The second year she did better. A real estate man paid her two dollars a week for desk room. Stationery was added and a newspaper service with delivery by boys. The third year showed a good profit and by the time her lease was ended and the landlord, regretting his bargain, had raised the rent to \$800, she was able to pay the increase without a murmur.

### TRIED RECIPES

#### HOMINY CROQUETTES.

Take one pint of boiled hominy; if cold, add one quarter of a cup of milk and heat in a double boiler. Add one tablespoonful of melted butter, salt, pepper and onion juice to taste; one large teaspoonful of chopped parsley and two beaten eggs; then cook until thick. When cold mold in croquettes, dip each first into slightly beaten egg, then roll in fine bread crumbs. Fry golden brown in smoking hot fat.

#### APPLE GINGER.

Peel, core and quarter some sound apples. Weigh them. For each two pounds of prepared fruit take three pounds of sugar, two small lemons, an ounce of ginger, a little cayenne and a pint of water. Put the apples into a bowl, boil one pound of sugar in the water until a clear syrup is obtained. Pour over the fruit and leave for two days. Place in a preserving pan, and the remaining sugar, chopped lemon rind and strained juice, the ginger bruised and tied up in a muslin bag together with a pinch of cayenne. Simmer very gently until the apples are soft but not broken. Bottle in the usual way.—Sacramento Union.

#### ORANGE SHORTCAKE.

Make a shortcake of one cup of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half tablespoon of butter, one-half teaspoonful of sweet milk. Mix and sift all thoroughly with fork. Divide and bake in two round pans 10 or 12 minutes, in a moderate oven. Make a hot sauce of one teaspoonful of sugar and one tablespoonful of butter creamed, then add the juice of three oranges, which have been cut into small pieces, sprinkled with sugar and left to stand three hours, mix this with one-half pint of boiling water, then add one tablespoonful of cornstarch and boil until clear. Spread the small pieces of the three oranges between the two cakes and serve with the hot sauce.—Milwaukee Journal.

#### SOY CREAM CAKE.

Bake two eggs in a cup and fill the cup with sour cream. Turn out into a bowl and beat very light, then add one cup of sugar and beat again. Sift one-half level teaspoonful of soda and a pinch of salt in one and one-half cups of flour and beat with spice to suit the taste. If sweet cream is used take three level teaspoons of baking powder instead of the soda.—Montreal Star.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.</

**This Newspaper in  
its purpose to help the  
cause of clean journal-  
ism aims "to do things"  
i. e., it is always trying  
to be more and more  
helpful, interesting and  
readable to everybody**

A  
Daily  
Newspaper  
for  
the  
Home

Step by Step it is proving that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points---that is to say, that its ideal of service is the most direct path to genuine usefulness.

### **A Newspaper is a Public Servant**

As such its opportunities "to put its shoulder to the wheel" and lift are legion---and here's where the Monitor always seeks to be found, doing its full share to help in the world's work.

The  
Christian  
Science  
Monitor

Falmouth  
and  
St. Paul  
Streets,  
Boston

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

## Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

## Boston

## ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Requisites demanded by the pennant of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER, Phone Richmond 142.

## ACTIVE SHOEING

ACTIVE SHOEING—By our new process of shoe making we make the feet fit. SMALL 383 Boylston st., Boston.

## ANDIRONS

Fire Place Goods. Gas Fixtures, refinished, lacquered. Fire Extinguishers. BOSTON BRASS AND IRON CO., 108 Utica st.

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st. Tel. D. B. 3609.

GEORGE N. WOOD & CO., 39-41 Cornhill, Boston, for durable androns, fire sets and screens in original designs.

## ARTIST

JOHN H. FEARLE, 465 Berkeley bldg., Boston. Paintings, portraits, motion pictures, Lesson Markers 25c. Quarterly Holder 25c. Double set of Markers and Quart. Holders 60c. Catalogue on request.

## ART

REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

## ART—(FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 29 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS CASLER'S, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and braidings made to order; skirts plaited.

## ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES. Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums, MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st.

## ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theaters, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES W. H. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston. Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

## BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue S.

## BOOK SHOPS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 59 Bromfield st.—Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

## BRASS-CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

## BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., of State St.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms for household and janitors use.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES DAME, STOIDDARD CO., 374 Washington st., Boston. Kodaks, Lenses, Fresh Films and Supplies. Developing and Printing.

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

O & C Brand Carbons and Ribbons. OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 170 Summer st., Boston. Agents Edison Business Phonographs. UNITED CARBON CO., Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co.'s bldg. Phone F. H. 2686.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

BENEFACTOR OF THE TOWN. "We think a lot of that man. He has done much for our town."

"Did he give you a library?"

"Nothing like that. He endowed our baseball team with a first-class pitcher."—Washington Herald.

## FRIENDLY TIP.

"My husband is the severest critic of the gowns I wear."

"Well, judging from what I have heard, he has to go some if he is."—Chicago Record-Herald.

## BRIGHT GIRL.

"Wilder hired a girl to make a card index for him."

"Well!"

"Then he had to hire the same girl at an increased salary to run it for him, and every time she takes a holiday the business comes to a dead stop."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## DISAPPOINTED.

"Gone is my chance for glory. As often is the way, He held my football story And printed it in May."—Washington Herald.

TRADE STAMP THRILL.

The London postcard expert who has paid \$1,150,000 for a set of dishes will never feel so proud of them as a woman who gets a crockery outfit with trading stamps.—Washington Post.

## NEWS FOR HER.

Sir Ernest Shackleton told this story at a luncheon in his honor given in New York:

"As a little waiting maid brought me my tea and toast and bloter one morning I said to her: 'What a rainy morning, Mary! It's almost like the flood.' The flood, sir!" said the little

## CARD ENGRAVERS

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 130 Kembel st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

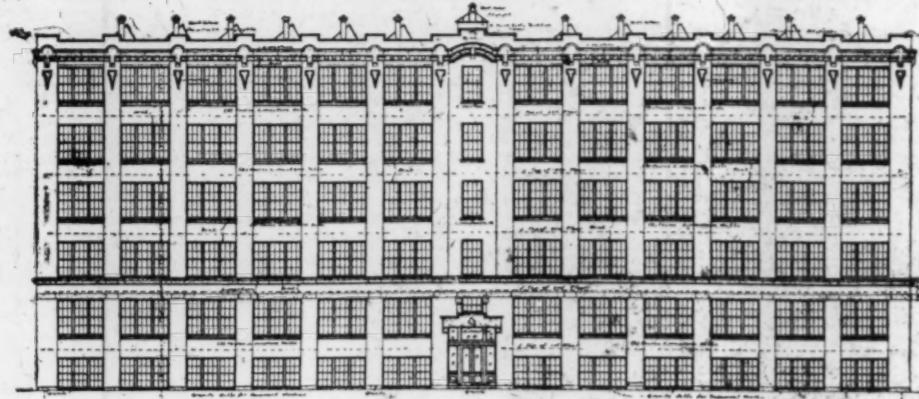
## CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards attractively engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 39 Bromfield st.

STEAM SCOURING, HAIR OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWEET CLEANSING CO., 13

## NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

## SHOE FACTORY DESIGNED TO COST \$200,000



Sketch of big building for a manufacturing plant for George E. Keith, to be located on A street, South Boston, M. D. Safford, architect.

An entirely adequate idea of the size of the new shoe manufacturing plant of George E. Keith cannot be gained from the accompanying illustration, because another unit as big as the one here shown is to be built directly back of the one fronting on A street, the two being connected and the whole forming a huge H. Only the front elevation appears in the drawing. The boiler house and other buildings connected with the power plant will be located between the two big units of the structure. The cost will be about \$200,000, and the area covered by the plant will be some 21,000 square feet. About 1200 operators will be employed in the new factory, which will be numbered 288 to 304 A street, South Boston.

The plans are being prepared by the Boston Wharf Company, which is drawing plans for plants for the Armour Leather Company and Hercules Iron & Steel Company, also to be located in South Boston. These latter plants are smaller factories, figuring from \$50,000 to \$75,000 each in cost.

M. D. Safford, head architect of the Boston Wharf Company, reports plans under way for the erection of other similar buildings in South Boston which have been leased for long terms of years. It is probable that other big shoe manufacturers will locate in South Boston.

## BUILDERS CAN HELP.

Neither hollow tile nor concrete alone is the best fireproofing material under all possible conditions. Each has its advantages and limitations, and builders use the one or the other, or combine the two, to secure the best construction of the building they have to erect, says Philip H. Bevler, in Insurance Engineering.

We are interested in better building construction, and when representatives, intelligent business and professional men are willing to give some of their time to the discussion of things which will tend to make their city a better and safer place to live in, it is a hopeful sign that a material improvement over present conditions will result in the near future.

If one-half of the money spent by American cities for fire losses was spent for better building construction, the annual loss by fire would soon begin to decrease.

## SELLS WINTHROP ESTATE.

Henry W. Savage reports deeds passed in the sale of a Winthrop property numbered 178 Court road, comprising a frame house of nine rooms, with all conveniences, and 4250 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$4700. Title was given by Bessie W. Hazard, who conveys to Lillian B. Barnes.

## SUBJECT OF DOCKS DISCUSSED.

Members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange met at luncheon at the Boston City Club at 1 p. m. today. Important matters were discussed, including the trip of the exchange to Montreal to be made June 6, to study dock facilities.

## EAST BOSTON.

Frank La Cava to Guiseppea Carrotta, London st. w. \$1. Hattie Davis to Leonora E. Scolley, et. al. Muldrow, w. \$1. Lucy Jones to Jennie F. McGrath, Trenton st. w. \$1. ROXBURY.

William E. Wright to David L. Dannahy, West Tremont st. w. \$1. Frank La Cava to Mary E. Ryan, Summer st. w. \$1. Bessie M. Clark to Ella L. Phipper, Granville st. w. \$1. William E. Doherty to Charles C. Green, Freeport and Greenwich st. a. q. \$1. Thomas Connell, mitee, to Thomas Connell, Dorchester ave. and Linden st. d. \$3000. WEST Roxbury.

Christopher Ban to Elise J. Mallowney, Augustave and Vista st. q. \$1.

May E. Hanson, et. al., to Martha M. Hanson, Birch st. extension; rel. \$200.

A. Augustave to Irving H. Ward, et. al., Colberg ave.; w. \$1.

BOSTON (City Proper).

Caroline Costello to Andrew T. O'Brien, West Avenue and Vista st. q. \$1.

Andrew T. O'Brien to Maria F. Ranney, Westland ave. q. \$1.

Nellie W. Ritter to Charles G. Rice, Brookline ave. q. \$1.

Bessie Fisher et al. to David Siegel, Everett st. q. \$1.

Lizette Belmont to Nathan Bunich et ux. Savant st. 9. \$1.

Francis J. Carney, commr., to Jacob S. Heller, Charter and Hebrewman st. d. \$25,000.

WEST BOSTON.

Christopher Ban to Elise J. Mallowney, Augustave and Vista st. q. \$1.

May E. Hanson, et. al., to Martha M. Hanson, Birch st. extension; rel. \$200.

A. Augustave to Irving H. Ward, et. al., Colberg ave.; w. \$1.

BOSTON (City Proper).

Caroline Costello to Andrew T. O'Brien, West Avenue and Vista st. q. \$1.

Andrew T. O'Brien to Maria F. Ranney, Westland ave. q. \$1.

Nellie W. Ritter to Charles G. Rice, Brookline ave. q. \$1.

Bessie Fisher et al. to David Siegel, Everett st. q. \$1.

Lizette Belmont to Nathan Bunich et ux. Savant st. 9. \$1.

Francis J. Carney, commr., to Jacob S. Heller, Charter and Hebrewman st. d. \$25,000.

**SUPERIOR FLOORING**  
MADE BY  
George W. Gale Lumber Co.

Telephone 40

Cambridge, Mass.

Everything from Sills to Shingles

## FOR WOMEN and the HOME

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FORWARDED—CHARGES FREE—TO ANY ADDRESS IN UNITED STATES OR CANADA



## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Just Presented

THE  
RENARD  
BANDED  
S A I L O RA New, Chic and  
Thoroughly Practical Model  
Favored for its  
L A R G E H E A D S I Z ESENT PREPAID  
TO ANY  
ADDRESS  
IN U. S.  
OR CANADA  
at  
2.75  
(Regular 5.00 quality)Renard Millinery, Costumes, Suits, Waists.  
14 and 16 West 23d St., New York.

"Pure and Good," that's our motto.

This trade-mark on Chocolates

assures quality

Wise people change and try every-  
thing at least once. That is why our  
business is increasing.

Have You Tried "B" Rose?

We change the assortment of "B"  
Rose Chocolates every week. Send for  
Sample Box, 15c. on sale.Woodward's Drug Store, 120 Tremont St.  
Huggan's Drug Co., 128 Mass. Ave.  
A. C. Morey, Chestnut Hill, Brookline.John W. COOK'S CHOCOLATE CO.  
80 North Street, Boston

## Mid-Summer Hats

ENTIRE STOCK  
HIGH GRADE  
MILLINERYOne-Half  
ReductionHameson  
Room 17 29 Temple Place

## CLEANSE YOUR GLOVES BY MAIL

No matter where you live, you can get  
your gloves cleansed as promptly as if  
you lived next door to us.Wrap your soiled gloves in a pack-  
age or envelope, enclose12c. postage and drop in the mail. Within 12  
hours from the time  
they reach us, your gloves will be on the  
way back to you. We pay the return  
postage."THE Best Cleaning in  
New England." High Grade Cleaning of  
Garments, Laces, Feathers, etc. Send  
for Price List, AddressC. G. HOWES CO.,  
Dept. M., Allston, Mass.

Mail Order Dept. M., Allston, Mass.

## RUGS

ORIENTAL AFGHAN RUG  
RENOVATING CO.125 Tremont St., Room 7.  
Boston, Mass. Tel. 4-1400.LADIES—LEARN THE NEW ERA SY-  
STEM of dress cutting; simple; practical;  
up-to-date; blocks cut from same system  
are perfect; MRS. L. D. BERNSTRESSER,  
1100 Republic Building, Chicago, III.LADIES' HATS  
Hand made and trimmed;  
your materia used in design; hats for  
size 63 upward. CHRISTIAN, 165 Tremont  
st., opp. Boylston st. subway. Tel. Oxford 2158-M.LADIES, we invite you to call, write,  
telephone and investigate our DRESS CUT-  
TING SYSTEM. 165 Tremont St., Boston.  
Rooms 208-209. Tel. Oxford 9-0.Electric Toaster  
a Household NecessityGRAHAM & STREETER  
KITCHEN FURNISHINGS  
709 BOYLSTON STREET.WILEY'S WAXENE  
Trade MarkWaxene has no equal for  
kitchen or any other wood  
flooring. It is perfectly  
smooth and ready to walk on.To put on, Varnish,  
Shellac, Varnish  
Stain, etc., on Floors,  
Oxford, Linoleum, and Oil Cloths  
to prevent, their being  
scratched or marred or to take  
the polish off.To clean, clean the  
floors dress it. Put it on all the above  
and prove for yourself all we claim. One trial  
will convince you. Can apply it yourself  
with ease. Manufactured by  
L.H. WILEY WAXENE CO., 77 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.  
Booklet free on application. Phone 2290 Hay.WATER and Electric Lighting  
Plants for COUNTRY HOUSESNo elevated  
tank to freeze  
or leak. Tank  
located in cel-  
lars, 50 ft. above  
pressure. Furn-  
ished with Hand, Gas,  
Electric Pump. Ideal  
for Protection. Electric  
Lighting Plants at prices within the reach  
of all. Write for Catalogue 37.LUNT-MORRIS CO., 43 South St., Boston,  
New York Office, 37 Warren St.

JEWELRY

Wedding  
GiftsIn anticipation of the  
June wedding season we are  
offering an exceptionally  
attractive line of cut glass and  
sterling silverware. These are  
always acceptable as wedding  
gifts.Graduation  
GiftsGraduation days will  
soon be here, and you will  
doubtless want to present the  
young people with something  
that will remind them of  
school days. We make a  
specialty of diamonds, watches  
and jewelry for graduation  
gifts.We pay highest prices  
for old gold and silver,  
and accept them in exchange for  
new goods.SPECIAL  
LIGHTING  
FIXTURESWe make special  
designs for each room, to harmonize  
with decoration, for churches, res-  
idences, etc.

Metal Arts &amp; Crafts Co.

545-547 JACKSON BOULEVARD,  
CHICAGO, ILL.Stop defacing your fur-  
iture with poor polishes  
and oils. Use CHABEL  
and remove all gum and  
dirt. CHABEL restores  
brilliance to varnished  
and enameled metal surfaces.  
Leaves no coating. Suitable for  
chairs, tables, automobiles,  
and automobiles.Money back guarantee. Free demon-  
stration. Salesroom,  
2 Park Sq., Room 25,  
Tel. Oxford 4413.

HOTPOINT

ELECTRIC IRONS annihilate the discon-  
venience of ironing in summer and make iron-  
ing day seem like a holiday. Try it. Our  
agents will appear at your home. We are  
exclusive selling agents. Also for NUWAY  
SUCTION CLEANERS and residence FAN  
MOTORS. Each of the above is strictly  
of the highest quality. They are  
guaranteed to last. The Elks home at Everett  
is the forty-eighth this year and was  
participated in by 30 men.The season has been the most success-  
ful in the history of the clubs. The list  
of concerts exceeded the previous record  
by eight.

OPPOSED TO PEACE TREATY.

WASHINGTON—Presenting protests  
against the ratification of an arbitration  
treaty with Great Britain, Senator Cul-  
lom informed the Senate on Tuesday  
that there had come to him as chairman  
of the committee on foreign relations  
a statement of their opposition and  
friendship.

2020 Washington St., Tel. Roxbury 31.

Separate rooms 75-85, pines 75c up,  
trunks 25c up, monthly. Cold storage for  
eggs, etc. Elevator takes team load to  
room; guaranteed saving 33c. Teamsters  
furnished at lowest rates: estimates free.

FOOD PRODUCTS

ORANGE-GRAPE FRUIT MARMALADE  
home-made, English recipe, very choice;  
80c. 16 oz. jars, keeps for years. MRS.  
FOX, 1231 Union St., Rockland, Mass.NAME BROCKTON  
'BOOM' COMMITTEEBROCKTON, Mass.—A "Boom Brock-  
ton" committee has been appointed by

Arthur H. Andrews, president of the

Brockton Board of Trade to go ahead

with the plan of organizing a realty com-  
pany for the erection of a modern fac-  
tory building for rental. The committeewill meet tomorrow evening to name the  
promoters. The committee consists of William C.

Earle, head weigher, and David E. Tyler,

Thomas H. Welch and Edward A. Ashe,

assistant weighers, visited Jeremiah J.

McCarthy, surveyor of customs, at his

office Tuesday and presented him a

statement of their appreciation and

friendship.

2000 letters in opposition to the treaty.

## \*\*\*\*\*RATES\*\*\*\*\*

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

## REAL ESTATE

*Fisher Hill  
Brookline*

Secession, accessibility, kind of neighborhood and houses in this HIGH CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD make these large or small lots, restricted against anything but single houses, the BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

They are 1 to 8 minutes from the Beacon Hill Station, which is 6 minutes from the B. & A. Back Bay station and 5 minutes from the Beacon Street electric at Deane Road. Terms of payment to suit the convenience of desirable neighbors. The present opportunity is one which it will be hard to equal in the future. J. D. HARDY, 10 High Street, Boston.

## REAL ESTATE

## Executor's Forced Sale

One and 3 Cazenove Place, Everett, assessed \$3400; rent \$468; will sell for \$2700.

## J. B. LEWIS

101 Tremont Street, Boston

## For Sale Reading, Mass.

 Modern House  
In nice neighborhood, convenient to everything.  
\$2450  
\$200 down, balance \$25 a month.  
Apply

## J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston

## IDEAL HOME—NEEDHAM

WITH HOME COMFORTS—NEEDHAM FOUND: House, eight rooms, bath, open plumbing, set tubs, range, hot water heat, electric lights, hardwood floors, plazza, garage, grapevines, black grapes, red currants, blueberries, raspberries, asparagus, apples, pears, cherries, plums; dandy garden; three minutes' drive from depot, schools, etc., only \$5500. THORPE, 104 Federal St. to 10 to 2.

## FISHER HILL, BROOKLINE

FOR SALE—A new cement house, 11 rooms, sun parlor, 3 tile baths; quartered oak floors; as complete and beautiful a house as was ever for sale in Brookline. Only buyers need apply to sale. 1240 Devonshire St. or telephone and make appointment with owner to see it. Tel. 3139-L Brookline.

## AUBURNDALE RENTAL

Ten-room modern house, all improvements, hot water heat, hardwood floors; 10,000 ft. of land; one of the best locations in Auburndale. \$1,500 per month; wall heating; lots 2700 to 25,000 square feet; 10 rooms \$1.00 per foot.

## FLOYD &amp; TUCKER

34 School Street, Boston.

## FARMS

Circumlocution—postals bring us the news.

## FORT LAUDERDALE

## FLORIDA

## THE GATEWAY OF THE EVERGLADES

is the most progressive and fastest growing city in Southern Florida.

The excellent farmland and fruit lands are unequalled, and the most favorable business opportunities assured.

Write us at once for free literature and special bargains on the best building locations for farm lands and be convinced.

WE SELL LOTS AND LOTS OF LAND

MYERS-SLIFER REALTY CO., INC.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA.

Established 1896. Incorporated 1894. Telephone, Oxford 162.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## APARTMENTS TO LET

*J. W. COOK & SON CO.*

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture  
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation  
and Moved in and Out of the City.

OFFICE 2½ PARK SQ., BOSTON

Telephone 1756 Oxford

*The Chesterfield and Raleigh Apartments*

1871-1875 Commonwealth Ave. 7, 8 and 9-ROOM SUITES

Opposite Reservoir Park. OPEN FOR INSPECTION  
Write for booklet.

J. RUBENSTEIN,

751 OLD SOUTH BUILDING.

*BROOKLINE  
APARTMENTS*

Our lists include all of the desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping.

## FRANK A. RUSSELL

113 Devonshire Street, Boston  
1321 Beacon Street (Coolidge Corner)  
219 Washington Street (Brookline Village)  
Carriage service at Brookline offices.

## J. B. LEWIS

101 Tremont Street, Boston

## For Sale Reading, Mass.

 Modern House  
In nice neighborhood, convenient to everything.  
\$2450  
\$200 down, balance \$25 a month.  
Apply

## J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston

## REAL ESTATE

## Fort Lauderdale

## FLORIDA

## THE GATEWAY OF THE EVERGLADES

is the most progressive and fastest growing city in Southern Florida.

The excellent farmland and fruit lands are unequalled, and the most favorable business opportunities assured.

Write us at once for free literature and special bargains on the best building locations for farm lands and be convinced.

WE SELL LOTS AND LOTS OF LAND

MYERS-SLIFER REALTY CO., INC.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA.

Established 1896. Incorporated 1894. Telephone, Oxford 162.

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing.

Gutters, Conductors and Skylights.

Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.

DEALER IN ROOFING MATERIALS

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

## ROXBURY

700 St. To let 10-room house, open plumbing, hard wood floors, neighborhood first class. Key next door. No. 9.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Handsome stucco residence, on the Sound, in New Rochelle. Ten rooms and three baths; large corner lot, southern exposure.

For a quick buyer. U. G. MCQUEEN, 3 West 29th St., New York City.

## TO LET

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT in 2-family house; bath, hardwood floors, open plumbing, separate entrances. Apply 10 Clarkwood St., Dorchester. Tel. 306-L Milton.

BRAINTREE—For sale, bungalow style house of 9 rooms; very attractive and right size for a small family. Located on a large, flat, large lot; excellent location; price \$6000; no brokers. Address A. S. T. H.

John H. Donnelly, superintendent of parks in Cambridge, said:

"I asked the city council to include

in my annual appropriation \$150 to put

new carriages on the three cannon which

would be duplicates of those now in

use. They cut the item out of my ap-

propriation. The carriages are in so poor

a state that it would be useless to try

to nail them up as the wood would not

hold."

WELLESLEY WOMAN TO REMAIN AWAY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Katharine

Conan, head of the department of

economics will remain a second year

away from her work at Wellesley. Dr.

E. Stuart Chapin of Columbia Uni-

versity, specialist in sociology, will take

all Miss Conan's classes. Dr. Chapin

has taught in New York and Brooklyn

and has lately been assisting in sociology

Columbia.

## TRAVEL

EUROPE—A few vacancies in a small party, visiting the major cities.

For further information, apply to Sept. 2.

Superior accommodations, moderate price; immediate application necessary. M. R. E. W.

M. BURT, Woburn, Mass.; tel. 285-L.

SHOPPING—NEW YORK

THE SHOPPING STUDIO, 247 West 76th St., NEW YORK CITY—Shopping of all

kinds for or with customers; satisfaction

guaranteed; NO CHARGE; booklets—

all

W. A. L. A. WIND,

Attorneys and Counselors,

Suite 1100, Fullerton bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good

non-resident clients by publishing their

professional cards in this column.

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

## Classified Advertisements

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

## TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

## REAL ESTATE

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## APARTMENTS TO LET

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture  
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation  
and Moved in and Out of the City.

OFFICE 2½ PARK SQ., BOSTON

Telephone 1756 Oxford

*The Chesterfield and Raleigh Apartments*

1871-1875 Commonwealth Ave. 7, 8 and 9-ROOM SUITES

Opposite Reservoir Park. OPEN FOR INSPECTION  
Write for booklet.

J. RUBENSTEIN,

751 OLD SOUTH BUILDING.

*BROOKLINE  
APARTMENTS*

Our lists include all of the desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping.

## FRANK A. RUSSELL

113 Devonshire Street, Boston  
1321 Beacon Street (Coolidge Corner)  
219 Washington Street (Brookline Village)  
Carriage service at Brookline offices.

## J. B. LEWIS

101 Tremont Street, Boston

## REAL ESTATE

## Executor's Forced Sale

One and 3 Cazenove Place, Everett, assessed \$3400; rent \$468; will sell for \$2700.

## J. B. LEWIS

101 Tremont Street, Boston

## For Sale Reading, Mass.

 Modern House  
In nice neighborhood, convenient to everything.  
\$2450  
\$200 down, balance \$25 a month.  
Apply

## J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston

## REAL ESTATE

## Fisher Hill, Brookline

Secession, accessibility, kind of neighborhood and houses in this HIGH CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD make these large or small lots, restricted against anything but single houses, the BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

They are 1 to 8 minutes from the Beacon Hill Station, which is 6 minutes from the B. & A. Back Bay station and 5 minutes from the Beacon Street electric at Deane Road. Terms of payment to suit the convenience of desirable neighbors. The present opportunity is one which it will be hard to equal in the future. J. D. HARDY, 10 High Street, Boston.

## REAL ESTATE

## Executor's Forced Sale

One and 3 Cazenove Place, Everett, assessed \$3400; rent \$468; will sell for \$2700.

## J. B. LEWIS

101 Tremont Street, Boston

## REAL ESTATE

## Fisher Hill, Brookline

Secession, accessibility, kind of neighborhood and houses in this HIGH CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD make these large or small lots, restricted against anything but single houses, the BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

They are 1 to 8 minutes from





# World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

## SECURITIES ARE MANIPULATED BY TRADING ELEMENT

Professionals the Largest Buyers and Sellers of Stocks and Public Interest Is Still Small.

## TONE IS ERRATIC

That the securities markets are being manipulated to a large extent by the professional element, which accounts for the somewhat erratic fluctuations, is becoming more evident daily. Public participation is insignificant. Total daily sales of around half a million shares would not indicate much outside buying.

The New York market opened off this morning, losses of good fractions having been shown by Steel and Union Pacific. Recoveries were almost immediately in order and losses were mostly regained in the first few minutes. Missouri Pacific showed considerable early strength. Pittsburg Coal preferred also was higher. Island Creek Coal, Lake Copper and Calumet & Arizona were prominent features on the local exchange during the first sales.

Steel was heavily traded in throughout the first half of the session. After opening off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 79 $\frac{1}{2}$  it advanced to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$  and then was forced under 79. It was reported that a large individual holder of the stock had unloaded prior to his departure for Europe. Union Pacific opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 183 $\frac{1}{2}$  and sagged off a good fraction further.

Missouri Pacific opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 51, advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$  further and then dropped more than a point before rallying. Pittsburg Coal preferred opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 85 and advanced another point before receding. American Smelting opened unchanged at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  and declined more than a point before rallying. Amalgamated Copper opened off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 68 and sold down point below last night's closing price before recovering. Utah Copper opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  and advanced well above 48 before sagging off with the rest of the market.

Island Creek Coal on the local exchange opened up a point at 37. Calumet & Arizona opened unchanged at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ , went to 57 and then declined a point. Lake Copper opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  and then declined to last night's closing price. Granby was off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  and dropped to 33 before midday.

Steel recovered all of its loss before the beginning of the last hour. General Electric opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 159 $\frac{1}{2}$  and went to 162 $\frac{1}{2}$  before 2 o'clock. Western Union sold above 83. Underwood Typewriter advanced 4 points above last night's closing to 82. Prices at the beginning of the last hour were fairly steady.

Further advances were made in Western Union and Underwood Typewriter in the late trading.

LONDON—Sluggish dealings and a heavy tone characterized the final trading in securities here today. Domestic issues developed renewed weakness and unloading by investors caused flatness in Mexican railway issues.

Tomorrow, ascension day holiday, was reflected in advance by apathetic conditions in foreigners and mines on the curb. Americans were relatively the easiest and Canadian Pacific sympathetic depressed.

The bourses closed heavy.

## AN ANALYSIS OF STEEL EARNINGS

An analysis of the earnings of the U. S. Steel Corporation from the time of its organization is being sent to their customers by Taintor, Hale & Co. The chart, which is the work of Charles W. Taintor, is especially interesting at this time comparing the corporation's operations at present with those of its earlier years.

Figures of the addenda sheet show that the \$23,500,000 earnings last reported were less than the earnings for any quarter during the first 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  years following the organization of the corporation.

**BOARD OF TRADE COMMISSION.** CHICAGO—Board of Trade has posted an amendment proposing a 20 per cent increase in commission rates.

## THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, with rising temperature; moderate easterly winds, shifting to southwest.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled weather, with showers tonight or Thursday; warmer tonight and in east and south portions, Thursday.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY.** 8 a. m. 58 $\frac{1}{2}$  noon 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  57 p. m. 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  Average temperature yesterday, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

IN OTHER CITIES: Montreal 58 $\frac{1}{2}$  St. Louis 78 Nantucket 56 Chicago 72 New York 52 St. Paul 68 Washington 54 Bismarck 68 Jersey City 54 San Francisco 54 San Diego 54 Portland, Ore. 54

**ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.** Sun rises 4:17 High water, Sun sets 7:08 8:37 a. m., 9:00 p. m. Length of day 14:54

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Allis-Chalmers	8	8	8	8
Allis-Chalmers pf.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amalgamated	68	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am. Ag. Chemical	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am B & F Fy Co	174 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	133
Am Beet Sugar	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Beet Sugar pf	100	100	100	100
Am Can	19	19	12	12
Am Can pf	58	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	88	88
Am Car Foundry	56	56	56	56
Am Cotton Oil	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am H. & I. pf	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Iron	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Linseed Oil	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Linseed Oil pf	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Loco pf	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelting	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	81	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Smelting pf	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sugar	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Sun. of	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am T. & T.	149	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	149	149 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am Woolen	34	34	34	34
Am Woolen pf	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
Anaconda	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	113
Balt. & Ohio	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Balt. & Ohio pf	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beth Steel	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
C & C & St. L.	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calumet & Arizona	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calumet & Hecla	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calumet & Hecla pf	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carry Co.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches. & Ohio	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ches. & Ohio pf	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chic. & St. L.	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Col Fuel	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Comstock Tunnel	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Conn. Gas	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
Conn. Gas pf	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15
Denver pf	67	67	67	67
Eric 1st pf	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eric 2d pf	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gen Electric	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	162
Goldfield Co.	6	5	5	5
Gr. Nor. pf.	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gr. Nor. Ore	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Harvester	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	127	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	128
Hocking Val.	128	128	128	128
Int. Met	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int. Met pf	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	53
Int. Paper pf	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Int. Pump	40	40	40	40
Int. Pump pf	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
Iowa Central	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	18
Iowa Central pf	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ind. Central	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan City So. pf.	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kan. & Tex.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Koekuk & DesMoines	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
K. & D. M. pf.	42	42	42	42
Laclede Gas	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lehigh Valley	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	179	178 $\frac{1}{2}$	178 $\frac{1}{2}$
L. & N.	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	148	148
Mackay Cos.	92	92	92	92
Miami	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
M. & St. L.	50	30	30	30
M. & St. L. & M. pf.	51	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{2}$
Missouri Pacific	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwestern	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Central	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
N.Y. N. & H. Rcts.	144			



## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## MOSLEM CONGRESS IS AID IN FORMATION OF EGYPTIAN OPINION

(Special to the Monitor.)

CAIRO—The Moslem, or as its supporters prefer to call it, the Egyptian congress, has come and gone, and taking one thing with another may be said to have passed off satisfactorily. It is true that its final sitting was distinctly disorderly, so much so that the president, Riaz Pasha, threatened to leave unless the tumult was stopped. On the whole, however, the proceedings were conducted with decorum, and though the attitude adopted toward the Coptic claims was thoroughly antagonistic, the report of the congress invites the Copts to unite with their Moslem fellow-citizens and to show a spirit of toleration, while it expresses the hope that in the near future Copts will sit side by side with Moslems in a great national congress.

## Copts Opposed

It should be pointed out, however, that if the congress was antagonistic to the Coptic claims, it nevertheless considered them carefully, though its stand-point was naturally different from that of the Copts.

The report states quite clearly that the raison d'être of the congress was the holding of a congress by the Copts and the questions which that congress raised, which made a countermove on the part of the Moslem community imperative if its case were not to go by default.

But though the Moslem congress was essentially a rejoinder to that of the Copts it did not confine itself solely to answering the Coptic claims; on the contrary, it occupied itself also with educational and economic questions.

With regard to the former, Ali Bey el-Shamsi was of opinion that the present system of education in Egypt was far too theoretical and tended to fit men for little else than office work. He therefore recommended that instruction should be given in industry, agriculture and commerce.

## Woman's Paper Read

While on the subject of education it is interesting to note that a paper on the education and general welfare of Muhammadan women was read at the congress on behalf of Bahisatoul Badiah, a highly educated and broad-minded Egyptian lady, the most eminent perhaps indeed the only native lady writer in the country. The paper was lucid and comprehensive, and may be considered a remarkable sign of the times.

The most definitely practical proposal of the congress, however, was the demand for the founding of a national bank, and there is every prospect that this project will pass in the near future from the realm of theory into an accomplished fact.

It is understood that the bank will be £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000), divided into shares of £4 (\$20) each. The board is to consist of 22 members, each of whom will possess 1000 shares. It is intended to get prominent and wealthy men of all creeds to subscribe.

## Politics Banned

One satisfactory aspect of the congress was that political polemics were carefully avoided and when one speaker began to speak in such a strain he was quickly brought up by the bell of the chairman. In another case, where a well known politician was understood to be intending to touch on forbidden topics, he was warned beforehand and his speech amended accordingly.

Now that the congress is over one thing appears certain and that is that congresses of Egyptians will be a feature of Egyptian national life for some years to come.

That this is entirely satisfactory one can hardly doubt, for there is ample need in Egypt of a healthy public opinion and congresses such as those which have taken place at Assiout and Helio-polis afford far better means for the formation of such opinion than the wild utterances of an irresponsible press.

The present year, in fact, may be said to be the beginning of Egyptian national life and it needs only the cooperation of the two great classes into which the Egyptian population is divided to direct this national awakening into sound and profitable channels.

## SOUTH AFRICA HAS WIRELESS.

(Special to the Monitor.) CAPE TOWN—A new station erected by the Marconi Company has been opened at Slangkop to the south of Cape Town. This station was erected to the order of the Union government of South Africa and the opening was signalized by the exchange of telegrams between the Balmoral Castle, Edinburgh Castle and Dunluce Castle, vessels belonging to the Union line of steamers. The Dunluce Castle was 1500 miles away when the messages were exchanged.

**TENERIFFE OPPOSES DIVISION.** MADRID—The bill dividing the Canary islands into two provinces has met with anything but good reception in Teneriffe. The capital of the whole province has up to the present been Teneriffe and this city considers that the proposed change will not be beneficial. A meeting of the Young Republican Society was held, at the conclusion of which there was some disturbance which necessitated the requisition of the services of the police.

## ENGLISH SOCIALISTS JOIN LABOR IN PLEDGE FOR PEACE OF NATIONS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)

Procession is shown passing up Norfolk street during Labor day celebrations in London.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—It has become the custom on Labor day for various trades unionist and Socialist organizations to form a procession and march to Hyde Park where speeches are made from a number of platforms.

The usual procedure was followed this year, the procession, headed by brakes containing school children and followed by a procession of men and women on foot, forming up on and near the Embankment and marching to Hyde Park. Here speeches were delivered from nine platforms, several of the speakers ex-

pressing regret at the comparative fewness of the numbers present.

At each platform demands were made for the free maintenance of all children in the national schools, the organization of unemployed labor on useful and productive work, an eight-hour working day, universal adult suffrage, payment of members and election expenses, and proportional representation.

Resolutions were carried sending fraternal greetings to Socialists and trade unionists throughout the world, while those present pledged themselves to work for the maintenance of harmonious relations between all countries, protests being entered against the increase in armaments.

The airman landed eventually on a lawn surrounded by trees in front of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar. His biplane was subsequently inspected by a number of officers.

## MOONLIGHT TRIP THROUGH AIR IS AERODROME PLAN

Grahame Gilmour in Biplane Finishes an Hour Flight by Hovering Over English Fort and "Bombarding" It.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The latest innovation at the Brooklands aerodrome is to be a series of night flights by moonlight.

The aeroplanes which are so often seen flying over the district during the day, many of them carrying passengers, will ascend by the light of the full moon. Passengers will it is understood also be carried, in addition to which searchlights will be fitted.

According to Messrs. Keith Prowse & Co., whose ticket office has already been established at Brooklands, the fee to be charged for a moonlight flight is five guineas (\$26).

PORTSMOUTH—Grahame Gilmour carried out an interesting and most successful flight from Brighton to Portsmouth recently, accomplishing the journey in less than an hour.

After flying round the harbor and over the Victory, Nelson's old flagship, Mr. Gilmour headed for Gosport where he hovered over Fort Brockhurst, the shore headquarters of the submarine depot, bombarding the fort with oranges.

The airman landed eventually on a lawn surrounded by trees in front of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar. His biplane was subsequently inspected by a number of officers.

## TWO OF TURKISH CABINET RETIRE FROM STRUGGLE

Contest Between Liberals and Conservatives Seems to Be Going at Present in Favor of Reactionaries.

(Special to the Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The announcement that Amil Bey, who held in the cabinet of Hilmi Pasha the portfolio of public institution, has been appointed minister of finance in place of Djavid Bey, and that the latter, and Ismail Hakki Pasha have retired from the ministry, will not cause particular surprise.

The long and almost unaccountable inactivity of the relief column has seemed almost inexplicable, but it now appears from the reports issued at the foreign office that according to despatches received from General Moinier the flying column which has been encamped at El Knitra for the last two weeks has at last resumed its march on Fez. It is also reported that Colonel Brulard's force will reach Dur Dzari within three days.

The truth is that, as recently pointed out in these columns, the struggle between the Conservative and the Liberal sections of the committee of union and progress has for some time been becoming severe, and for the moment it looks as if the reactionary element was steadily gaining power.

N. S. W. REVENUE IS MOUNTING UP

(Special to the Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The net revenue of New South Wales for the month of April was £1,052,900. The principal increases were in stamps, £56,000; railroads, £25,000, and tramways, £20,000.

The principal decreases were in common wealth returns, £348,000, and land revenue, £17,000.

The net revenue for the past 10 months amounted to £11,601,000 (\$58,005,000), as compared with £11,547,000 (\$57,735,000) in the corresponding period of 1909-10.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE MOVE IS TOLD

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

WESTMINSTER—Sir George Kemp (Liberal) moved the second reading of the women's enfranchisement bill on May 5. The bill contains these two clauses:

Clause 1. Every woman possessed of a household qualification within the meaning of the representation of the people act (1884) shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for the county or borough in which the qualification premises are situated.

The dangers set forth were the statements of weaklings, for no danger had ever arisen on public bodies where women have done such good work.

The economic dependence of women in the working classes was described as simple tragedy, which ought to be altered.

The rejection of the bill was moved by Sir Maurice Levy (Liberal), upon the ground that the bill excluded every woman who is not rich enough to provide qualifications for herself, and that the promoters asked the whole of the industrial women of the country to leave their interests to the propertied class.

The great majority of women in the country were averse to the bill, believing that it would not be beneficial and preferring the authority and sovereignty of men.

Mr. Mackinder (Unionist), in seconding the rejection, spoke of the fundamental difficulty of the preponderance of women in the country, the fact that they are subject to the laws of the country and

pay a great proportion of the taxes. The old view that women held a subordinate position had changed.

Mr. Goulding (Unionist) seconded. He told the House that opponents of the principle of giving the vote to women could neither sidetrack the question nor abate the demand.

The dangers set forth were the statements of weaklings, for no danger had ever arisen on public bodies where women have done such good work. The economic dependence of women in the working classes was described as simple tragedy, which ought to be altered.

The rejection of the bill was moved by Sir Maurice Levy (Liberal), upon the ground that the bill excluded every woman who is not rich enough to provide qualifications for herself, and that the promoters asked the whole of the industrial women of the country to leave their interests to the propertied class.

The great majority of women in the country were averse to the bill, believing that it would not be beneficial and preferring the authority and sovereignty of men.

Mr. Mackinder (Unionist), in seconding the rejection, spoke of the fundamental difficulty of the preponderance of women in the country, the fact that they are subject to the laws of the country and

pay a great proportion of the taxes. The old view that women held a subordinate position had changed.

Mr. Goulding (Unionist) seconded. He told the House that opponents of the principle of giving the vote to women could neither sidetrack the question nor abate the demand.

The dangers set forth were the statements of weaklings, for no danger had ever arisen on public bodies where women have done such good work.

The great majority of women in the country were averse to the bill, believing that it would not be beneficial and preferring the authority and sovereignty of men.

Mr. Mackinder (Unionist), in seconding the rejection, spoke of the fundamental difficulty of the preponderance of women in the country, the fact that they are subject to the laws of the country and

pay a great proportion of the taxes. The old view that women held a subordinate position had changed.

Mr. Goulding (Unionist) seconded. He told the House that opponents of the principle of giving the vote to women could neither sidetrack the question nor abate the demand.

The dangers set forth were the statements of weaklings, for no danger had ever arisen on public bodies where women have done such good work.

The great majority of women in the country were averse to the bill, believing that it would not be beneficial and preferring the authority and sovereignty of men.

Mr. Mackinder (Unionist), in seconding the rejection, spoke of the fundamental difficulty of the preponderance of women in the country, the fact that they are subject to the laws of the country and

pay a great proportion of the taxes. The old view that women held a subordinate position had changed.

Mr. Goulding (Unionist) seconded. He told the House that opponents of the principle of giving the vote to women could neither sidetrack the question nor abate the demand.

The dangers set forth were the statements of weaklings, for no danger had ever arisen on public bodies where women have done such good work.

The great majority of women in the country were averse to the bill, believing that it would not be beneficial and preferring the authority and sovereignty of men.

Mr. Mackinder (Unionist), in seconding the rejection, spoke of the fundamental difficulty of the preponderance of women in the country, the fact that they are subject to the laws of the country and

pay a great proportion of the taxes. The old view that women held a subordinate position had changed.

Mr. Goulding (Unionist) seconded. He told the House that opponents of the principle of giving the vote to women could neither sidetrack the question nor abate the demand.

The dangers set forth were the statements of weaklings, for no danger had ever arisen on public bodies where women have done such good work.

The great majority of women in the country were averse to the bill, believing that it would not be beneficial and preferring the authority and sovereignty of men.

Mr. Mackinder (Unionist), in seconding the rejection, spoke of the fundamental difficulty of the preponderance of women in the country, the fact that they are subject to the laws of the country and

pay a great proportion of the taxes. The old view that women held a subordinate position had changed.

Mr. Goulding (Unionist) seconded. He told the House that opponents of the principle of giving the vote to women could neither sidetrack the question nor abate the demand.

The dangers set forth were the statements of weaklings, for no danger had ever arisen on public bodies where women have done such good work.

The great majority of women in the country were averse to the bill, believing that it would not be beneficial and preferring the authority and sovereignty of men.

Mr. Mackinder (Unionist), in seconding the rejection, spoke of the fundamental difficulty of the preponderance of women in the country, the fact that they are subject to the laws of the country and

pay a great proportion of the taxes. The old view that women held a subordinate position had changed.

Mr. Goulding (Unionist) seconded. He told the House that opponents of the principle of giving the vote to women could neither sidetrack the question nor abate the demand.

The dangers set forth were the statements of weaklings, for no danger had ever arisen on public bodies where women have done such good work.

The great majority of women in the country were averse to the bill, believing that it would not be beneficial and preferring the authority and sovereignty of men.

Mr. Mackinder (Unionist), in seconding the rejection, spoke of the fundamental difficulty of the preponderance of women in the country, the fact that they are subject to the laws of the country and

pay a great proportion of the taxes. The old view that women held a subordinate position had changed.

Mr. Goulding (Unionist) seconded. He told the House that opponents of the principle of giving the vote to women could neither sidetrack the question nor abate the demand.

The dangers set forth were the statements of weaklings, for no danger had ever arisen on public bodies where women have done such good work.

The great majority of women in the country were averse to the bill, believing that it would not be beneficial and preferring the authority and sovereignty of men.

Mr. Mackinder (Unionist), in seconding the rejection, spoke of the fundamental difficulty of the preponderance of women in the country, the fact that they are subject to the laws of the country and

pay a great proportion of the taxes. The old view that women held a subordinate position had changed.

Mr. Goulding (Unionist) seconded. He told the House that opponents of the principle of giving the vote to women could neither sidetrack the question nor abate the demand.

The dangers set forth were the statements of weaklings, for no danger had ever arisen on public bodies where women have done such good work.

The great majority of women in the country were averse to the bill, believing that it would not be beneficial and preferring the authority and sovereignty of men.

Mr. Mackinder (Unionist), in seconding the rejection, spoke of the fundamental difficulty of the preponderance of women in the country, the fact that they are subject to the laws of the country and

pay a great proportion of the taxes. The old view that women held a subordinate position had changed.

Mr. Goulding (Unionist) seconded. He told the House that opponents of the principle of giving the vote to women could neither sidetrack the question nor abate the demand.

The dangers set forth were the statements of weaklings, for no danger had ever arisen on public bodies where women have done such good work.

The great majority of women in the country were averse to the bill, believing that it would not be beneficial and preferring the authority and sovereignty of men.

Mr. Mackinder (Unionist), in seconding the rejection, spoke of the fundamental difficulty of the preponderance of women in the country, the fact that they are subject to the laws of the country and

## THE HOME FORUM

## ENGLISH AS A WORLD LANGUAGE

COMMENTING on the need of English spelling reform, Brander Matthews said lately at Columbia University that English is becoming a world language, not because it is so specially adapted for general easy understanding as because of the presence of English-speaking people in every part of the globe, taking active share in the work of the world. Professor Matthews thinks that our antiquated spelling hinders this progress toward a world-wide use of the tongue, which is, however, bound to come. He says that spelling is only a fashion, just like other fashions, and may and should be changed at need.

Meeting the objection that if words were spelled as they sound it would cause confusion, he quoted the sentence, "The fast man tied his fast horse fast to the tree on fast day." Here fast implies that the horse could not budge and it also means that it could run a mile a minute, perhaps; it means a man who indulges himself and also refers to rigid abstinence. In spite of these exactly opposed meanings of the same group of letters the sentence is not confusing.

Professor Matthews ended by adjuring his audience either to adopt the reformed orthography advocated by the simplified spelling board, or to go still further and spell words in any way they liked.

## American Opera

The Musical Courier sadly voices its regrets that the real American opera has not yet arrived, but it hopes that the near production of Nevin's "Twilight," and next season's premiere of the \$10,000 prize opera ("Mona," by Professor Parker) will enable it to cry "Eureka," and rejoice in a gladsome welcome with the rest of our musical nation.—Current Literature.

## Of Humility

HUMILITY is a virtue of so general, of so exceeding good influence, that we can scarce purchase it too dear. For he who is lowly in his own eyes and sensible of his own failings makes no difficulty to acknowledge his offenses against his neighbor and gives all reasonable satisfaction to any who have cause to be angry with him. —Thomas a Kempis.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

## The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor,  
in-Chief.  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS  
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL  
PREPAID  
In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year: \$5.00  
Daily, six months: \$3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc. should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel—Back Bay 4330  
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Club House, Surrey St., Strand, London.

## Hume Centenary to Be Observed

best, provided, one would imagine, that it might be a simple way and easy to understand.

Yet is there anything more annoying than to see bad grammar printed, except to see bad spelling? Possibly printed bad spelling gets a certain authority from type, or seems to; but bad spelling traced by a pen hurts the writer in the eyes of a trained correspondent worse than almost anything else, though we know that it by no means stands for ignorance always, or even for carelessness. Perhaps all this is merely a stupid conventionalism or habit of human thinking, which we may as well break down.

## Democracy and Dependency

Remark on the simple and democratic basis of brotherhood on which the work of Americans in the Philippines is being done, an article in "Life" says that Americans go to our island protectorate with the idea that they are merely sent there to do the work of men for other men. They live and carry on business in the Philippines with more simplicity than work of the kind has been done before.

Says "Life": "This test is going on in the Philippines as a test of the democratic American and his manner of dealing with people and conducting the greatest business of civilization becomes very interesting, partly as a test of a comparatively new brand of men in action, but more as a test of the ideas that are behind and within those men and have formed them. For while the American is of no new breed, mentally he is. There was never anything like him before; never a race produced from like stocks under similar conditions in a similar environment."

DAVID HUME, Scotch philosopher and historian, is another of the famous folk who is properly celebrated in this present year by centenary honors. That Hume did not continue his production of philosophical works after his output of history began has been attributed to a growing indifference in him to the subjects to which he had given such long studies; but a commentator in the London Times finds rather that he had already fully expressed his philosophical ideals, they had become a turning point for the thinking of his time, and he was content to rest there. It is one of his own celebrated sayings that the purpose of true metaphysics is to destroy the false and adulterate; that this is a fatigue to which we must submit in order to live at ease ever after.

Hume is described as having been a man of curiously placid and phlegmatic appearance, and to have shown an almost infantile simplicity and gaiety among his friends, as if he would hide from the world the deep and serious purpose of his work.

## Delaherche, the Potter

Delaherche, the potter, is spoken of in Handicraft as a worker in a handsome gres (stoneware) which has been regally copied by our commercial potters in America. Delaherche's porcelains are simple, almost naive in shape and ornamentation, the design for the most part being intaglio spot-like foliations picked out in pinks, blues and greens. It has much of the simplicity of early European peasant work, yet possesses the distinction peculiar to this great potter, who is the first of the potters to have had a "one man" exhibition in the Musee des Arts Decoratifs, several of his pieces having been bought by the state for that museum.

## DEVELOPMENT OF EGYPT RAPID



(Copyright by G. N. Morbig, Khartoum.)  
NATIVE MARKET AT OMDURMAN, NEAR KHARTOUM, EGYPT.

THE rapid development of Egypt has frequently been referred to, and that these accounts are in no way exaggerated is proved by the fact that it is now an easy matter to leave Khartoum central at 3:30 in the afternoon, travel over the bridge round Khartoum north to the capital Abu Raouf ferry, crossing the river at that point by a tugboat and barge. Landing on the other side another train takes one to Omdurman central, where it may be necessary to wait half an hour. Undertaking this trip recently the party spent half an hour in visiting the market place, eventually proceeding from Omdurman central to Mogren, and thence back to Khartoum central, where they landed at 7:30 p. m.

## About the "Sunday Lady"

MISS MARTHA BERRY is known throughout the mountain country of Georgia as "The Sunday Lady of Possum Trot."

Miss Berry is a southerner herself, and familiar enough with backwoods conditions to be in sympathy with the boys and girls who haven't the advantages that most youngsters possess.

Nine years ago she gathered a few of the one-suspender boys into a little log cabin on her estate and told them a few things that made them want to hear more. On the following Sunday she talked to a larger audience, and pretty soon the little cabin wasn't big enough for a meeting place. So Miss Berry gave a house and got two teachers to help her and they set out systematically to spread industrial education.

In 1902 there were five students and two teachers. Now there are 200 students and 23 teachers. The school property has increased in value from \$5000 to \$200,000.

Mr. Roosevelt has given much time and attention to the Berry school. He says he believes in the school because it was initiated and is being carried on in a spirit which combines to an extraordinary degree adherence to a very lofty ideal with the most practical common-sense in realizing it.—New York Times.

## Tulips

Along the lawns the tulip lamps are lit. Amber, and amaranth, and ivory, Porphyry, silver, and chalcedony—Filled with the sunlight and the joy of it.

The tulip lamps are lit—the spring's own gold Glows burning bright, in each illuminated cup.

Wrought in those secret mines of dusky mold Where winter's hidden hoard was garnered up.

—Rosamond Marriott Watson.

## Of Norse Writers

These Northmen never condescend to look for ornamental words—they have no devices, no tricks at all—nothing but great huge, smooth, frank strength. They are my despair! I could never write a page like Bjornson though I studied for a century. But I could imitate in English a florid Romantic. Ornamental luxurious work isn't the hardest. The hardest is perfect simplicity.—Lafcadio Hearn.

Dr. Johnson wrote "Rasselas" in the evenings of a fortnight—London Outlook.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Garden Calendar

Keeping a calendar in a garden is a pretty way to mark the summer hours and a story in St. Nicholas tells all about it. The children were to plant such flowers in the garden as would come up again after the winter is over.

They were to plan so as to have a flower in bloom every day from the first flower in April till the middle of September. Uncle Jack offered to pay for the necessary flowers if the children would work out the system carefully. They also kept a written diary of everything important that happened in the garden.

Some of the flowers had to be planted as bulbs in the preceding fall, but the list they selected when finished made the following "time table of bloom," which will probably fit almost any part of our country, though the dates will vary.

April 16-May 10, narcissus, white;

April 17-May 9, tulips, white, yellow, orange.

May 8-June 15, pyrethrum, white, pink;

May 27-all summer, ragged-sailor, white, blue, pink.

June 8-July 5, canterbury-bells, lavender, pink;

June 23-all summer, wallflower, white;

July 2-August 15, phlox, white, pink;

July 6-all summer, gaillardia, yellow.

Writing to Uncle Jack about it young

Jack said that they had had a very suc-

cessful season, all told, "though one day Chick Chester's puppy got into the plot

and trying to dig down to China had to

get a weet-william out of the way be-

fore he could start."

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

## LETTER ENIGMA.

My first is in food, but not in eat;

My second is in carrot, but not in beet;

My third is in ire, but not in wrath;

My fourth is in plaster, but not in lath;

My fifth is in nose, but not in ear;

My sixth is in danger, but not in fear;

My whole is the name of one we all love,

and you'll know what it is when you

solve the above.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S RIDDLE.

Clock.

## CHARM OF MAC DOWELL'S MUSIC

THE music of Edward MacDowell is fast gaining that widespread appreciation which will give it permanent life. It has two qualities that make it good music—simplicity and style. Among the shorter lyrics, for example, there is hardly a single one which does not appeal to the ordinary listener, even if he is no enthusiast over music. It contains melodies as simple, and as perfect, as the songs of Schubert, and at the same time it has remarkable variety, because MacDowell was a composer who transmitted scenes from life to notes and his poetic observation found many kinds of scenes to interest him. It has style because it never loses its individuality. Even the

## Indian Bread

The edible value of the cambium, or inner bark of a tree, is well understood by Indians; that of the pine, spruce and fir is eaten in the spring time, while that of the yellow pine, hemlock and red cedar is preserved for winter use. A hole in the ground is lined with hot stones, which are covered with the leaves of the skunk cabbage to keep the bark from burning. Within this the mucilaginous strips are packed and covered with the skunk cabbage leaves, then over all are placed layers of bark and cedar mats. In four days the cambium, steamed to a pulp, is ground with a pestle on a flat stone, then formed into brick-like cakes and dried.—American Museum Journal.

... And thought one step higher  
Would set me high'st, and in a moment  
quit.

The debt immense of endless gratitude,  
So burdensome still paying, still to owe;  
Forgetful what He from I still received,  
And understood not that a grateful  
mind

By owing owes not, but still pays, at  
once

Indebted and discharged.

—John Milton,

## True Equality

THE men of culture are the true apostles of equality. The great men of culture are those who have had a passion for diffusing, for making prevail, for carrying from one end of society to the other, the best knowledge, the best ideas of their time.—Matthew Arnold.

W.

of

the

collection

—

the

contents

of

the

visitor

who

has

noted

the

Peruginesque

qualities

for

himself.

"This little Pieta shows Raphael at that exquisite moment when he was still searching, still almost a Perugino; indeed the little picture, but for its child-like delicacy and sweet shyness, might be Perugino's, so golden clear is the color, so dainty the feathered trees. The subject could scarcely have been treated in a gentler, more hushed, deeper spirit." This painting, formed and was known as the "King of Naples Raphael." It was sold by the church at Perugia to Queen Christina of Sweden in 1663. On the sale of her collection it passed into the famous Farnese gallery, sold in London in 1798.

## Class Was Small but Satisfactory

The College of France, founded in Paris by Francis I, offers at the present day not only strictly academic instruction, but opportunities for the higher education in general. The following anecdote, from "The Color of Paris," shows how far the college carries its scrupulousness. Every subject, even the most abstruse, will continue to be taught there as long as one solitary individual in all Europe desires to pursue it.

Certain courses are followed by two or three persons only. They tell the story of a professor of mathematics. This professor, who was extremely absent-minded, had lectured for a whole year to only one pupil.

He was perfectly satisfied that it should be so, but it occurred to him one day that he ought to congratulate his rare disciple, and he accordingly did so.

"Monsieur does not recognize me," replied the pupil. "I am monsieur's coachman. I always wait here until monsieur has finished his lecture—Youths Companion."

## Scotch Students

Many a man who never had any "schooling" gets an education, and often a surprisingly good one. A traveler in Scotland once met a farmer whose ground rent was about \$20 a year and who wrote poetry in Gaelic that was of high order.

The same traveler met a youth on horseback to the seaport, and then across Scotland to Aberdeen, where he sold his horse to enter the university.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, May 24, 1911

### The Summer White House

IF THERE ever was a time when the President of the United States felt the lack of a suitable place in which to spend the summer, if the need of a summer White House ever pressed itself upon him to the point of urgency, if he ever felt July approaching in advance of arrangements for a hot weather executive mansion, it must have been due to his neglect to mention the fact in the hearing of the public. All that it was necessary for him to do at any time was simply to say what kind of a summer home he wanted, and where, and responses would have been showered upon him by people in all parts of this broad and beautiful land eager to extend to him their hospitality.

Take it at the present moment, when somebody, speaking very likely without the slightest authority, has hinted that the President would like to shift around a little during the summer. There is nothing to show that the President is not perfectly content when he is at Beverly. On the contrary, there is everything to show that he is. But somebody has said that he is not, and the statement is scarcely uttered before summer homes are being pressed upon him from all parts of the country. He can have a mansion built to suit him on Lake Minnetonka, Minn., if he will only say the word. Among the latest to come in are offers of a summer home on an island in the St. Lawrence river, and of a summer White House on the summit of Bald Knob, Tennessee.

Apparently there is not a large city or a small town in the United States that would not gladly erect a summer White House if any assurance could be given that the President would occupy it, but the difficulty would arise from his inability to please all sections if he should undertake to please any in this respect. Cincinnati might feel outraged should he accept a summer home in Cleveland; if he accepted a summer home in Minneapolis, he would doubtless have to accept one also in St. Paul; it would be nonsense to talk of a summer home for the President in Chicago without making arrangements for one also in St. Louis; he would lose the vote of Kansas City in 1912 if he accepted a summer White House in Omaha; New Orleans would not speak to him should he accept a hot-weather executive mansion in San Francisco, and he might as well give up the Pacific Northwest as lost if he accepted a summer executive mansion in Portland, Ore., Tacoma or Seattle without accepting one in each.

All the places mentioned have charms, no doubt, and if the President were summer homeless, any of them might well be considered seriously; but there is probably no place in the land that can hold a candle to Beverly in the one particular that it is the spot he likes best. This seems to be an argument in its favor that cannot be affected by the flattering offers coming in from all other quarters.

THE battleship Idaho has steamed up the Mississippi as far as Vicksburg—the farthest north of any modern war vessel. But what the Mississippi needs is not battleships, but steamboats. Gasoline boats would help some.

### University Printing Plants

OLDER universities of the country have for some years been steadily increasing their printing and publication facilities. In this they have only been keeping pace with commercial institutions, however. Today nearly every great industrial, mercantile and financial concern has its own printing plant, its own staff of printing experts. In the nature of a revelation it came to many, a few years ago, that one of the successful competitors for a government stamp-printing contract was a western industrial corporation whose general business was far removed from the printing art. In the case of universities, close to established printing and publishing houses, the need has not been so great in the past for plants of their own, but it is understood that Harvard is at the present time contemplating very wide expansion in this line. It is believed that, with a publishing-house at its disposal, a vehicle might be found for putting between covers much if not all of the research and literary achievement of its professors. That this would add greatly to the sum of popular knowledge there can be no doubt. One of the greatest steps taken by Dr. Harper in the process of building up the University of Chicago was the establishment of a university press whose output now is not far short of that of any other in the world.

But the gift of a complete printing establishment to Princeton recently by Charles Scribner reveals more clearly than has heretofore been known to the general public the growth which this branch of college activity has taken on in these later years. The case of Princeton may be referred to, perhaps, as typical. As little was known of the expansion of printing facilities of that institution until Mr. Scribner made his gift as is known now, with any degree of accuracy, concerning the printing facilities of American colleges in general. But, presumably, Princeton is neither very far ahead nor very far behind in this particular.

The Princeton press handles all of the university bulletins. The annual catalogue is included in the official publication list, as are also reports of the president, treasurer and such officers. Then there is a great output of "unofficial" literature which includes various publications of the members of the faculty. In the newspaper and periodical line there are the Alumni Weekly, the Daily Princetonian, the Nassau Herald, the Princeton Theological Review and the American Economic Association Quarterly, a large magazine. To this list may be added books of the various clubs and classes, and theses and dissertations of candidates for advanced degrees, and books privately printed by Princeton men.

The Scribner gift will greatly increase the possibilities of the Princeton press, and it will have a yet wider influence, since it must call attention to the facilities and needs in this respect of all the other colleges. We may learn to our satisfaction, as a result, that some universities have traveled far beyond our knowledge in this direction, and, to our regret, that some, for one reason or another, have not traveled so far as they should.

NEW YORK may some day see the necessity as well as the economy of making use of the ocean as a source of water supply.

Now that Governor Foss has declined to be party to the extension of Boylston street and consequent mutilation of the Fens region of the Boston park system, the fight of those who are opposing this reactionary proposition seems to be transferred at once to the halls of legislation, where an effort may be made on Thursday to override the veto. Shrewd, resourceful politicians aided in enacting the bill. They reckoned on the Governor's approval and are not likely to take his rejection meekly, especially if they are working for tenacious "interests."

We believe that the most intelligent and public spirited elements of the community are opposed to any tampering with the parks. The Governor, by his veto, followed a wise and patriotic course. Although he had previously gone on record in favor of the invasion of the Fens in order to increase the value of property in which he happened to have an interest, he has given public evidence of his unwillingness to use his power as a public official in a manner that would aim to promote his private advantage. That large proportion of citizens who hold it to be of great importance to let the city grow around its beautiful breathing-places, instead of trampling them thoughtlessly out of existence, owe thanks to Governor Foss for his consideration. To let ordinary traffic cross the Fens, whether by state or city action, can mean nothing less than to tarnish the fresh beauty of that city oasis, and to render commonplace a city asset that has been in large measure unique.

The veto of the act making appropriations for the public schools of Boston is based on the Governor's opposition to the mandatory clause in Section 2 of the bill. If passed in this form he believes that it would establish a dangerous precedent of legislative interference with details of administration which under normal conditions would far better be left to local school committees. The reply of the elementary teachers of Boston and their friends to this is, that the Legislature already has repeatedly given specific instructions to the Boston school committee and conditioned its authorizations of financial aid upon such definite policies being carried out; and that conditions in Boston now are by no means normal, so far as adequate pay of the large army of women who teach in the lower grades is concerned.

This is not an issue to be used for political or personal ends, nor to be dealt with in any legalistic spirit. A way out can readily be devised by the Legislature in dealing with the veto. The authority of the Legislature need not be emphasized; the natural pride of the school committee can be protected; and at the same time a deserving body of public servants can be assured of better pay.

THERE is to be the usual recommendation that some of the navy yards be discontinued, and there is to be the usual agreement on the part of friends of all the navy yards that none of those they are interested in shall be touched.

### Emigration From Scotland

THE Scotch are leaving Scotland in groups and companies so large as to recall the days when the Irish exodus was at its height. The movement outward has been in progress for several years; it has increased with great rapidity lately. Two vessels left the Clyde early in the present month, one with 1700 emigrants for Canada, another with 1000 emigrants for New York. Since then another vessel has taken 1200 emigrants, another 500, another 900 and still another 800 from Scottish points to Quebec, Montreal and New York. Scotch immigration was only 20,000 ten years ago. In 1903 it reached 41,510 and in 1906, 53,161, when for the first time it exceeded the Irish outflow. It passed this mark, however, in 1907, when it reached 66,363. A year later it had fallen to 52,888, but even then it exceeded the Irish total by about 8000.

Western Canada has been drawing largely upon Scotland in recent years, but the United States has received a fair share of the emigration. Arrivals in both countries account only in part, however, for the poor showing made by Scotland in the census just completed. According to the returns, not only the rural districts of Scotland but the cities are showing the effects of the drain. Glasgow, for example, gained only 3 per cent in population in the decade preceding the count. Edinburgh in the ten years had grown from 317,450 to 320,239. In the same period Dundee, whose population is 164,616, gained only 3716. As a complement to all this, the census shows that the land under cultivation in Scotland is decreasing, while that under forests is increasing. Australia and South Africa are getting large numbers of Scotch emigrants, while a considerable number drift to England and to other parts of the United Kingdom.

There is no appearance of any unusual industrial conditions at the bottom of this movement. Agricultural wages are said to be high. The northern part of Britain in recent years has been as prosperous, in a general sense, as the southern. At the present time the manufacturing towns are busy, and employment is less difficult to obtain than it was last year. Unquestionably the unrest that leads to emigration is due in large part to the breaking of home and communal ties. A few go; their going induces a larger number to follow; the flow increases until it becomes a flood. This is the history of modern emigrations. And doubtless many of those who join in the exodus might do better to remain at home.

FASHION or custom, or whatever it is, is a great tyrant. For instance, Chicago has just had hotter than midsummer weather, but because, according to Chicago usage, it was not time for straw hats, only a few were worn.

IF A Panama canal bond of reasonable denomination only had a coupon attached entitling one to visit the isthmus, or rather the zone, at the opening, then indeed Secretary MacVeagh could hardly make change fast enough.

GENERAL REYES will put his visit to Havana to excellent account if he will study at short range, while there, the causes that have contributed toward the stability of the Cuban republic.

ARIZONA and New Mexico will be interested in the announcement that Alsace-Lorraine, which did not get into line until long afterward, has now a constitution.

SENATOR CULLOM is engaged on his "Recollections." Unquestionably he has material enough for an interesting and valuable book.

### Veto by Governor Foss

IN THE original note of Secretary Knox to the foreign offices of other nations, asking if proposals looking to the negotiation of general arbitration treaties with this country would be considered, Germany, of course, was included. Great Britain was the first nation to return a favorable reply, and the fact that steps were immediately taken to arrange a peace pact between the two great English-speaking nations gave rise to the widespread impression that an Anglo-American alliance was in contemplation. In the meantime France had also indicated her willingness to consider such a proposal; and partly with the view of dispelling the idea of exclusiveness of any kind in relation to this matter, and with the further purpose of emphasizing the fact that it is the desire of the United States to be at peace with all the world, the secretary of state decided to open negotiations for unlimited arbitration with France and Great Britain simultaneously.

So far no communication touching upon this subject has been received at the state department from Germany. Nothing is officially known by Secretary Knox regarding the attitude of the German government toward unlimited arbitration. The German chancellor's disinclination to arbitration, as revealed by his utterances in the Reichstag, has, of course, been made known by the newspaper reports, as has also been the friendship for it displayed by the German socialist and radical groups; but cognizance cannot be taken of press despatches. In view of Germany's silence, Secretary Knox can go no farther than to permit it to be known, as a general expression of American diplomatic and public sentiment, that proposals looking to the negotiation of unrestricted arbitration treaties with all nations would be welcomed by this government.

It is held in some quarters that the obstacle in the way of such a compact between the United States and Germany lies in the fact that, while in Germany the government possesses treaty-making powers, in the United States confirmation by the Senate of all treaties is essential to their ratification. In this connection it is said that when, once before, an arbitration treaty was a subject of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Germany, the latter took the position that, while the convention proposed would be absolutely binding upon her from the moment of its approval by the government, the United States would not be obligated to arbitrate questions in dispute until the Senate had passed upon them in each specific instance.

It must be clear to all thinking people that this so-called obstacle would cut very little figure if Germany were otherwise prepared to accept the general arbitration scheme; that it will cut no figure whatever when Germany shall accept the doctrine that universal peace is not only desirable but feasible. For the present, the only course left open to the United States and other nations in agreement on this point is to demonstrate in their relations with each other its entire practicability. Germany is only waiting to see.

WITH receipts netting more than \$50,000, the gala performance of "Money" in honor of Emperor William evidently made money for the Drury Lane management.

REJUVENATION of Ireland, agriculturally as well as politically, lends color to the assertion that before long the Emerald isle may become the larder of England. Heretofore this distinction has gone to Denmark. Danish butter, eggs, poultry, bacon find their way in enormous quantities across the North sea. The superior quality of Denmark's food products, as well as the care bestowed in packing and shipping, makes them ever welcome among the British. But Ireland, with a soil unsurpassed north of the continental countries, has been observant. Irish dairy owners, following the example of Denmark, have combined into cooperative concerns. England imports annually more than \$120,000,000 worth of butter. Ireland last year was able to send away \$20,000,000 worth. The organization of which Sir Horace Plunkett is president has proved instrumental in increasing the number of creameries, egg depots and bacon factories.

That Ireland is in a fair way to become a second Denmark need not cause alarm to the Scandinavian nation. Not only Europe, but Asia, Africa and even South America buy butter from countries more favorably situated for its production. There is plenty of room for both the Irish and the Danes to progress with their dairy industries, and if closer trade relations between Ireland and England result in full political understandings, Denmark will doubtless be among the first nations to welcome the Irish products into the arena of well-meaning competition.

That only a beginning has been made with agricultural Ireland is apparent. Many lessons must be learned. Cultivation of the soil on the most advanced lines is necessary. Denmark did not reach her eminence as a butter country at one leap. Experimentation, failures perhaps, fresh starts forward, all this the Danes had to bear before the present success was attained. But Ireland has the advantage in that it need but follow in the footsteps of the other country. Climatic conditions are similar. The Dublin poultry conference proved a distinct surprise to many who did not think that close to 25,000,000 hens are industriously at work supplying the home and foreign markets. England uses annually more than \$40,000,000 worth of eggs coming from other lands. The poultry produce of Ireland amounted last year to about \$18,000,000. In the London market eggs from Ireland now bring more money than either the Dorset or the Welsh product.

The day should not be far distant when Ireland can offer itself as a type of agricultural country worthy of emulation. But it will be well to progress cautiously lest sudden success and abundant, sporadic yields make for carelessness. The soil must be nurtured unceasingly, or returns will be disappointing. Not a few fertile sections of the United States have been exploited without due consideration for what proper cultivation exacts. If Ireland follows closely the Danish example, however, the island cannot go astray agriculturally.

IT OUGHT to be kept in remembrance, perhaps, especially with reference to Portugal, that startling rumors of revolutions and startling revolutions are two very different things.

LONDON may be the scene of the coronation, but a St. Louis fur house lends the American touch by furnishing much of the ermine for the royal robes.

### Germany and Arbitration